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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 53.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING,

HAVING ascertained it to be the wish of a number of his patrons, that this Institution should afford their daughters an opportunity to complete the *Literary* part of their Education, as far as it lies within the compass of our own language; finds it necessary still farther to limit the number of his Class: in consequence of which, the terms shall hereafter be $5 per quarter.

The Accounts shall always be settled up to the following dates:—the first of January, April, July and October: which will prevent the frequent interruption, which this part of the business occasions, (to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils) when Quarters expire at different dates. The strict limitation of number, renders it also proper that a month's notice should be given, when a scholar is to be removed.

The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention, to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3t

So. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madras do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp PLAITS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Muslin Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 1st—t198.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, near Birmingham, about the 10th of August,

A BROWN HORSE,

14 or 15 years old, marked by the collar and saddle; a natural trotter, and has three shoes on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

William Scott.

Sept. 3—3t*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1824.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 1st instant, an indented servant BLACK GIRL,

Mary Brown,

aged 13. Had on when she went away a blue domestic striped frock. Any person apprehending and returning her, shall have six cents reward, but no charges.

Jno. Dubarry.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

AUCTION SALES,

At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824.—8t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—*ALSO*—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—tf.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Department will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, and terminate the FIRST WEEK in MARCH.

Anatomy and Surgery, by *Benj. W. Dudley, M.D.*
Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice, *Charles Caldwell, M.D.*
Theory and Practice of Physic, *Samuel Brown, M.D.*
Materia Medica, and Medical Botany, *Daniel Drake, M.D.*
Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, *W. H. Richardson, M.D.*
Chemistry, *James Blythe, D.D. and Robert Best, A.M.*

D. W. Dudley,
Dean of the Faculty.

Lexington, August 9, 1824—[Aug. 27—4t.]

N. B. COMMONWEALTH PAPER received for Tickets as heretofore.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do do.

With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,

AND

TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

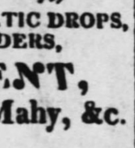
LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be sold low,

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 27, 1824—1m.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf

Political.

From the Village Record.

NO. VII.

As I proceed, I find that a volume would be requisite to do justice to the various topics presented for consideration; I shall therefore, with this number close this discussion.

Among the most important measures of the Federal Administration, that succeeded those previously named, were,

1—The establishment of the United States Bank, after a severe contest: Tho' denounced as unconstitutional, impolitic, and even dangerous to Liberty; after the Democratic party came into power, and the charter had expired, they were compelled to do homage to federal wisdom, by abjuring their error, and re-establishing a National Bank!

2—Soon after the new government had gone into operation, the frenzy of the French Revolution attained its height. In the United States a spirit of enthusiasm was kindled in favor of the Republicans. The effect produced in this country can never be imagined by those who did not witness it. France had aided us in our struggle to shake off the shackles of tyranny; following our example she was now engaged in a similar glorious effort. The spirit that animated every breast was honorable to the American heart. The animating cry of "Liberty, Equality, or death!"—"Down with Tyrants!"—"Let the earth be emancipated!"—"France aided us; shall we coldly look on and not lend her our aid in return?"—"England, that attempted to subjugate us, but was prevented by France; is now attempting to subdue her, and shall we not fly to her rescue?" Such were the exclamations of tens of thousands; including many upright, generous, honest hearts—many who sighed for military renown—many who cherished an inveterate hatred against Great Britain; and many who felt but did not reflect.

Federal prudence had to oppose itself to all this storm of passion. Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Pickering, Elsworth, Marshall, C. C. Pinkney, Morris, Ames, (what a glorious constellation of worthies!) and other leaders of the Federal party, reasoned thus: "The United States have but recently come out of a long, bloody, and exhausting war: Our debt is heavy, our revenue yet but light; our Federal Government is just formed, and hardly yet in operation—War *must* injure, and *may* ruin us. Should this constitution and government be destroyed, we not only sacrifice the interests of the present generation, but of countless generations yet to be born. They resolved wisely: A proclamation of NEUTRALITY was issued. ☞And Washington and his advisers were denounced as enemies to Liberty—as having gone over to the British in their principles and their wishes!

The French violated their treaty with us: Took upon themselves to exercise authority in our ports—to fit out privateers, and to establish courts of admiralty therein; and when Washington decidedly opposed these encroachments, the French Minister threatened to appeal to the people. French privateers preyed upon our commerce; and our vessels in French ports were seized and condemned.

Mr. Monroe, who is the author of the slander upon the Federal party, was sent as Minister to France (to supersede Governeur Morris,) to obtain redress of grievances. He went, but instead of remonstrating against the violation of our treaty, he told the French Government that, if they found it to their interest to take our vessels, he did not doubt but the American Government would acquiesce, &c. So extraordinary was his conduct that Washington found it necessary to recall him. ☞And hence his implacable hostility to the Federal Party. The cruelties perpetrated in France, the rivers of blood shed by the Guillotine, and by every other summary mode of slaughter, under the name of Liberty, began to cool the ardor of attachment to the French, and restored the sounder heads and better hearts to their country's true interests. A fair NEUTRALITY was preserved.

What superlative folly—what madness it would have been for us to have rushed into the vortex of European politics and wars!

3—Great Britain had treated us with injustice, and war with her would have been warranted by every principle acknowledged by the laws of Nations. The western posts were retained. The Indian war was supposed, with reason, to be countenanced, if not excited by her. Her ships preyed on our commerce. Intent on peace, Washington entered into negotiation with her. Mr. Jay concluded his famous treaty, which has been the subject of so much animadversion. It was ratified after the severest struggle ever known between parties in any country. The western posts were given up. Compensation was made to our merchants for spoliations on our commerce. Regulations, in the main useful, were made in respect to our commercial intercourse with Great Britain. Our commerce flourished as it had never done before. Agriculture improved—and the revenue became productive.

4—Washington now retired and Adams took the helm. France, irritated that we had formed a treaty with England, and grown arrogant from her success, sent forth her vessels to seize our ships. We remonstrated, but received no satisfaction. The most respectable men in the nation were appointed envoys and sent to negotiate a treaty of peace. They were insulted. The Government would not receive them. Infamous propositions were made to them for TRIBUTE. Fifty thousand pounds to be divided among the French Government were demanded as the price of their being received. And they were given to understand that a large sum of money, to the amount of several millions, must be stipulated for as a loan. They rejected the dishonorable demand. "Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute," was the Federal sentiment throughout the union. Preparations were made to defend ourselves. A navy was provided, and a small army. Every measure for defence was opposed with great zeal by the democratic party, but I purposely abstain from entering into details; as it will be seen that I have abstained from speaking of the Whiskey Insurrection and several other particulars equally unfortunate; for my purpose is to vindicate the Federal party, not to censure their opponents.

Vigorous preparations for war, and a few broadsides from our little Navy, brought the French to their senses; peace was restored, and the army disbanded.

Such were the prominent measures of the Federal party. They did indeed pass a law, the subject of much obloquy, providing that, if any person should wilfully and maliciously slander the delegates to whom the people had entrusted authority, the person charged with the offence might give the truth in evidence, but if found guilty, after a fair trial, should be punished. Whether the passage of such a law was an unpardonable offence; whether the convicted libeller is an object of particular regard and sympathy, posterity will judge.

Finding resistance to French aggressions and insults necessary, they did pass laws for raising additional sums of money, to enable them to meet the extra expense, including a direct tax and a tax on luxuries. If resistance to the demands of Tribute, and to innumerable robberies on sea, was right, I shall leave it to those who may see their way clearly to do so, to show that the measures adopted to provide the means to meet the expense and preserve the public credit, were unwise and oppressive.

1. We have seen that the Federal party formed the Federal Constitution.

2. That they organized the Government in all its various ramifications.

3. That they funded the National Debt, in a way just to the people, and satisfactory to the holder thereof—Established order in the Finances—Restored Public Credit—Passed wholesome and wise laws, called for by the exigencies of the country: In a word, they took the plantation when overrun with weeds and briers; the fences down; the fields exhausted; the buildings in ruins; and they restored it to perfect and high cultivation, making it neat and productive.

4. We have seen that they established a National Bank.

5. That they maintained a system of strict neutrality in a time of unequalled excitement; and secured us from participation in the ruinous wars that desolated Europe.

6. That they made a Treaty with England, better than we have since been able to obtain.

7. That they restored our amicable relations with France.

8. That every material measure of their policy was violently opposed by the Democratic party; and yet, that the Democratic party, in coming into power, has honorably admitted that they were in error, and adopted the old Federal line of policy.

It will be seen how scrupulously I have forborne to dilate upon the errors, no doubt sincerely regretted, of those who took the lead in opposition to those measures, now seen and acknowledged to be wise. The letter to Mazzei only slightly adverted to. The language official and the language confidential has not been noticed. The conduct of a distinguished member of the Administration, in keeping in his employ, as a clerk in his department, a printer who violently opposed every measure of the Administration, and was supposed to receive hints from his principal, has been passed by without remark. Two insurrections, created by the excitement growing out of opposition to the Federal Administration, have been passed over without animadversion; with an infinite variety of other topics which might be descanted on, to show the difficulties which the Federalists had to encounter, and therefore to enhance their merits. For the honor of our country, let such things be remembered no more.

Let Mr. Monroe, with the unfounded calumny which sprung from envy of superior worth, smarting on his tongue, retire. Posterity will do justice to his merits, and to those whom he traduces but cannot injure. And let a pillar of pure white marble be erected, on which shall be inscribed,

THIS MONUMENT,
Erected by a grateful people, is sacred to the memory of
THE FEDERAL PARTY,
Who, having by their wisdom and their valor, aided to achieve the Independence of the United States, united their influence and their counsels, and framed
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION;
ORGANIZED THE GOVERNMENT;
SETTLED and FUNDED the debt incurred during the Revolutionary War;
RESTORED PUBLIC CREDIT;
Established a NATIONAL BANK; maintained a system of fair and rigid NEUTRALITY between European belligerents; brought to an honorable close
AN INDIAN WAR;
Formed a COMMERCIAL TREATY with Great Britain;
CREATED A NAVY;
Resisted the demand of TRIBUTE on the part of France; and restored peace with that nation; and, during an administration of twelve years, in times of greater difficulty than the world ever saw, and in opposition to a powerful, zealous, but mistaken party at home, sustained the
PUBLIC FAITH AND HONOR;
RAISED THE NATIONAL CHARACTER,
Set a pattern of RIGID ECONOMY in the disbursements of public money;
And so far protected every interest that
AGRICULTURE THRIVED;
COMMERCE was widely extended; MANUFACTURES began to flourish; REVENUE became abundant; CONFIDENCE and WEALTH took place of DISTRUST and POVERTY;
And, at the close of their terms, handed over to their rivals and successors a government
"In the full tide of successful experiment."
TALENTS so exalted; PATRIOTISM so elevated, and VIRTUE so pure, and so conspicuously displayed, entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their country.

General Jackson.—At a training of the Officers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments 1st Brigade, and 8th Division, Ohio Militia, on the 30th and 31st ult. in this place—it was agreed that a vote should be taken on the strength of the several Presidential candidates; in order to take the number of votes for each candidate, accurately, three of the officers were to march out of ranks, one for each candidate. Major Roff, for Mr. Clay, D. P. Wilkins, Aid de Camp, for J. Q. Adams, and General Morrison, for General Jackson. General Morrison, as being the highest in office, marched out first, and nearly the whole company, and a few citizens that had collected, followed him. On being counted, there was for *General Jackson—One hundred and thirty.* Those that were left, being so small, that they were not counted. This may be taken as a fair sense of the county, as the Officers were from the different sections. This, like the majority of such meetings, has given the Old General a handsome majority. The increasing popularity of the General has astonished his enemies, and some of them have expressed a wish that he would be hung—such illiberal, execrable *fellows*, we hope may be convinced of their error.

West-Union Register.

Jackson is emphatically *the people's* candidate; he has been called before the public by the voice of his fellow-citizens. He depends upon them solely—his cause is theirs—without their good opinion, without their support, he has nothing to expect. The influence and the patronage of office have not been exerted in his favor. He has had no opportunity of paving the way, year after year, to the final accomplishment of his ambitious views. He has not had means of providing advocates in every part of the Union, to mantain his pretensions.—On the contrary, he was quietly engaged in the pursuits of private life when he was called forth to engage in the contest, but the voice of the country has responded to the call, and that voice must be yielded to. There is something grand and noble in this idea. That a great people, inhabiting an extended territory, should, in the calm and deliberate choice of their chief magistrate, disregard the anxious aspirants after office and power, overlook those who by official situation are placed in their immediate view, and select from retired life, one, who besides his qualifications, for the office, has nothing to recommend him but his public services. *Charlest. Mer.*

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J. H. FIELDING,

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The Class being nearly completed, and there being a number of new applicants, Mr. F. requests such of his former pupils as desire to continue, and have not yet signified their intention, to register their names immediately; as he is anxious to give them the preference.

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French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, near Birmingham, about the 18th of August,

A BROWN HORSE,
14 or 15 years old, marked by the collar and saddle; a natural trotter, and has three shoes on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

William Scott.

Sept. 3.—3t*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1824.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 1st instant, an indented servant BLACK GIRL,

Mary Brown,

aged 13. Had on when she went away a blue domestic striped frock. Any person apprehending and returning her, shall have six cents reward, but no charges.

Jno Dubarry.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1824.—3

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms, at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
—*ALSO*—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired.

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—tf.

Transylvania University,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Department will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, and terminate the FIRST WEEK in MARCH.

Anatomy and Surgery, by	*Benj. W. Dudley, M.D.*
Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice,	*Charles Caldwell, M.D.*
Theory and Practice of Physic,	*Samuel Brown, M.D.*
Materia Medica, and Medical Botany,	*Daniel Drake, M.D.*
Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children,	*W. H. Richardson, M.D.*
Chemistry,	*James Blythe, D.D. and Robert Best, A.M.*

D. W. Dudley,
Dean of the Faculty.

Lexington, August 9, 1824—[Aug. 27—4t.]

N. B. COMMONWEALTH PAPER received for Tickets as heretofore.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.

1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

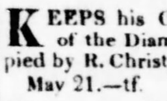
June 18, 1824—tf

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

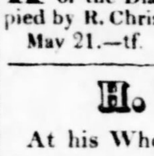
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING
A large assortment of
HARDWARE,
Which will be sold low,
Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 27, 1824—1m.

COTTON, &C.



SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.



20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf

Political.

From the Village Record.

NO. VII.

As I proceed, I find that a volume would be requisite to do justice to the various topics presented for consideration; I shall therefore, with this number close this discussion.

Among the most important measures of the Federal Administration, that succeeded those previously named, were,

1—The establishment of the United States Bank, after a severe contest. Tho' denounced as unconstitutional, impolitic, and even dangerous to Liberty; after the Democratic party came into power, and the charter had expired, they were compelled to do homage to federal wisdom, by abjuring their error, and re-establishing a National Bank!

2—Soon after the new government had gone into operation, the frenzy of the French Revolution attained its height. In the United States a spirit of enthusiasm was kindled in favor of the Republicans. The effect produced in this country can never be imagined by those who did not witness it. France had aided us in our struggle to shake off the shackles of tyranny; following our example she was now engaged in a similar glorious effort. The spirit that animated every breast was honorable to the American heart. The animating cry of "Liberty, Equality, or death!"—"Down with Tyrants!"—"Let the earth be emancipated!"—"France aided us; shall we coldly look on and not lend her our aid in return?"—"England, that attempted to subjugate us, but was prevented by France; is now attempting to subdue her, and shall we not fly to her rescue?" Such were the exclamations of tens of thousands; including many upright, generous, honest hearts—many who sighed for military renown—many who cherished an inveterate hatred against Great Britain; and many who felt but did not reflect.

Federal prudence had to oppose itself to all this storm of passion. Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Pickering, Elsworth, Marshall, C. C. Pinkney, Morris, Ames, (what a glorious constellation of worthies!) and other leaders of the Federal party, reasoned thus: "The United States have but recently come out of a long, bloody, and exhausting war: Our debt is heavy, our revenue yet but light; our Federal Government is just formed, and hardly yet in operation:—War *must* injure, and *may* ruin us. Should this constitution and government be destroyed, we not only sacrifice the interests of the present generation, but of countless generations yet to be born. They resolved wisely: A proclamation of NEUTRALITY was issued. ☞ And Washington and his advisers were denounced as enemies to Liberty—as having gone over to the British in their principles and their wishes!

The French violated their treaty with us: Took upon themselves to exercise authority in our ports—to fit out privateers, and to establish courts of admiralty therein; and when Washington decidedly opposed these encroachments, the French Minister threatened to appeal to the people. French privateers preyed upon our commerce; and our vessels in French ports were seized and condemned.

Mr. Monroe, who is the author of the slander upon the Federal party, was sent as Minister to France (to supersede Governeur Morris,) to obtain redress of grievances. He went, but instead of remonstrating against the violation of our treaty, he told the French Government that, if they found it to their interest to take our vessels, he did not doubt but the American Government would acquiesce, &c. So extraordinary was his conduct that Washington found it necessary to recall him. ☞ And hence his implacable hostility to the Federal Party. The cruelties perpetrated in France, the rivers of blood shed by the Guillotine, and by every other summary mode of slaughter, under the name of Liberty, began to cool the ardor of attachment to the French, and restored the sounder heads and better hearts to their country's true interests. A fair NEUTRALITY was preserved.

What superlative folly—what madness it would have been for us to have rushed into the vortex of European politics and wars!

3—Great Britain had treated us with injustice, and war with her would have been warranted by every principle acknowledged by the laws of Nations. The western posts were retained. The Indian war was supposed, with reason, to be countenanced, if not excited by her. Her ships preyed on our commerce. Intent on peace, Washington entered into negotiation with her. Mr. Jay concluded his famous treaty, which has been the subject of so much animadversion. It was ratified after the severest struggle ever known between parties in any country. The western posts were given up. Compensation was made to our merchants for spoliations on our commerce. Regulations, in the main useful, were made in respect to our commercial intercourse with Great Britain. Our commerce flourished as it had never done before. Agriculture improved—and the revenue became productive.

4—Washington now retired and Adams took the helm. France, irritated that we had formed a treaty with England, and grown arrogant from her success, sent forth her vessels to seize our ships. We remonstrated, but received no satisfaction. The most respectable men in the nation were appointed envoys and sent to negotiate a treaty of peace. They were insulted. The Government would not receive them. Infamous propositions were made to them for TRIBUTE. Fifty thousand pounds to be divided among the French Government were demanded as the price of their being received. And they were given to understand that a large sum of money, to the amount of several millions, must be stipulated for as a loan. They rejected the dishonorable demand. "Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute," was the Federal sentiment throughout the union. Preparations were made to defend ourselves. A navy was provided, and a small army. Every measure for defence was opposed with great zeal by the democratic party, but I purposely abstain from entering into details; as it will be seen that I have abstained from speaking of the Whiskey Insurrection and several other particulars equally unfortunate; for my purpose is to vindicate the Federal party, not to censure their opponents.

Vigorous preparations for war, and a few broadsides from our little Navy, brought the French to their senses; peace was restored, and the army disbanded.

Such were the prominent measures of the Federal party. They did indeed pass a law, the subject of much obloquy, providing that, if any person should wilfully and maliciously slander the delegates to whom the people had entrusted authority, the person charged with the offence might give the truth in evidence, but if found guilty, after a fair trial, should be punished. Whether the passage of such a law was an unpardonable offence; whether the convicted libeller is an object of particular regard and sympathy, posterity will judge.

Finding resistance to French aggressions and insults necessary, they did pass laws for raising additional sums of money, to enable them to meet the extra expense, including a direct tax and a tax on luxuries. If resistance to the demands of Tribute, and to innumerable robberies on sea, was right, I shall leave it to those who may see their way clearly to do so, to show that the measures adopted to provide the means to meet the expense and preserve the public credit, were unwise and oppressive.

1. We have seen that the Federal party formed the Federal Constitution.

2. That they organized the Government in all its various ramifications.

3. That they funded the National Debt, in a way just to the people, and satisfactory to the holder thereof—Established order in the Finances—Restored Public Credit—Passed wholesome and wise laws, called for by the exigencies of the country: In a word, they took the plantation when overrun with weeds and briers; the fences down; the fields exhausted; the buildings in ruins; and they restored it to perfect and high cultivation, making it neat and productive.

4. We have seen that they established a National Bank.

5. That they maintained a system of strict neutrality in a time of unequalled excitement; and secured us from participation in the ruinous wars that desolated Europe.

6. That they made a Treaty with England, better than we have since been able to obtain.

7. That they restored our amicable relations with France.

8. That every material measure of their policy was violently opposed by the Democratic party; and yet, that the Democratic party, in coming into power, has honorably admitted that they were in error, and adopted the old Federal line of policy.

It will be seen how scrupulously I have foreborne to dilate upon the errors, no doubt sincerely regretted, of those who took the lead in opposition to those measures, now seen and acknowledged to be wise. The letter to Mazzei only slightly adverted to. The language official and the language confidential has not been noticed. The conduct of a distinguished member of the Administration, in keeping in his employ, as a clerk in his department, a printer who violently opposed every measure of the Administration, and was supposed to receive hints from his principal, has been passed by without remark. Two insurrections, created by the exitement growing out of opposition to the Federal Administration, have been passed over without animadversion; with an infinite variety of other topics which might be descanted on, to show the difficulties which the Federalists had to encounter, and therefore to enhance their merits. For the honor of our country, let such things be remembered no more.

Let Mr. Monroe, with the unfounded calumny which sprung from envy of superior worth, smarting on his tongue, retire. Posterity will do justice to his merits, and to those whom he traduces but cannot injure. And let a pillar of pure white marble be erected, on which shall be inscribed,

THIS MONUMENT,
Erected by a grateful people, is sacred to the memory of
THE FEDERAL PARTY,
Who, having by their wisdom and their valor, aided to achieve the Independence of the United States, united their influence and their councils, and framed
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION;
ORGANIZED THE GOVERNMENT;
SETTLED and FUNDED the debt incurred during the Revolutionary War;
RESTORED PUBLIC CREDIT;
Established a NATIONAL BANK; maintained a system of fair and rigid NEUTRALITY between European belligerents; brought to an honorable close
AN INDIAN WAR;
Formed a COMMERCIAL TREATY with Great Britain;
CREATED A NAVY;
Resisted the demand of TRIBUTE on the part of France; and restored peace with that nation; and, during an administration of twelve years, in times of greater difficulty than the world ever saw, and in opposition to a powerful, zealous, but mistaken party at home, sustained the
PUBLIC FAITH AND HONOR;
RAISED THE NATIONAL CHARACTER,
Set a pattern of RIGID ECONOMY in the disbursements of public money;
And so far protected every interest that
AGRICULTURE THRIVED;
COMMERCE WAS widely extended; MANUFACTURES began to flourish; REVENUE became abundant; CONFIDENCE and WEALTH took place of DISTRUST and POVERTY;
And, at the close of their terms, handed over to their rivals and successors a government
"In the full tide of successful experiment."
TALENTS so exalted; PATRIOTISM so elevated, and VIRTUE so pure, and so conspicuously displayed, entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their country.

General Jackson.—At a training of the Officers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments 1st Brigade, and 8th Division, Ohio Militia, on the 30th and 31st ult. in this place—it was agreed that a vote should be taken on the strength of the several Presidential candidates; in order to take the number of votes for each candidate, accurately, three of the officers were to march out of ranks, one for each candidate. Major Roff, for Mr. Clay, D. P. Wilkins, Aid de Camp, for J. Q. Adams, and General Morrison, for General Jackson. General Morrison, as being the highest in office, marched out first, and nearly the whole company, and a few citizens that had collected, followed him. On being counted, there was for *General Jackson—One hundred and thirty.* Those that were left, being so small, that they were not counted. This may be taken as a fair sense of the county, as the Officers were from the different sections. This, like the majority of such meetings, has given the Old General a handsome majority. The increasing popularity of the General has astonished his enemies, and some of them have expressed a wish that he would be hung—such illiberal, execrable *fellows*, we hope may be convinced of their error.

West-Union Register.

Jackson is emphatically *the people's* candidate; he has been called before the public by the voice of his fellow-citizens. He depends upon them solely—his cause is theirs—without their good opinion, without their support, he has nothing to expect. The influence and the patronage of office have not been exerted in his favor. He has had no opportunity of paving the way, year after year, to the final accomplishment of his ambitious views. He has not had means of providing advocates in every part of the Union, to mantain his pretensions.—On the contrary, he was quietly engaged in the pursuits of private life when he was called forth to engage in the contest, but the voice of the country has responded to the call, and that voice must be yielded to. There is something grand and noble in this idea. That a great people, inhabiting an extended territory, should, in the calm and deliberate choice of their chief magistrate, disregard the anxious aspirants after office and power, overlook those who by official situation are placed in their immediate view, and select from retired life, one, who besides his qualifications, for the office, has nothing to recommend him but his public services. *Charlest. Mer.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearse, Philip Feltz, Alexander M'Carsher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Rush, Joseph Eagle, John Pugh, Adam Ritcher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Gray, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Askrim, Henry Scheetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Denniston, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black*, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling, James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

The National Advocate.—There has been a great *blow up* among the caucus politicians in the city of New-York. M. M. Noah has retired or been removed—for it is difficult to say which—from the editorial department of the National Advocate, and has issued proposals for publishing a new paper of the same name.—The late and present conductors of the Advocate, have each given to the world a manifesto, setting forth the causes of separation and of war. It seems the one party "had money, and the other had none," or, rather, that Mr. Noah became embarrassed and unable to continue the paper without pecuniary assistance, and applied to Mr. Eckford and other rich friends, who advanced funds to the amount of $10,000, and took the right to the establishment as security for repayment. The present proprietors say Mr. Noah failed or refused to meet his engagements with them, and retired voluntarily, leaving the concern in their hands; and he says, he tendered payment, but that they refused to accept it, and exercised a tyrannical control over him and the paper, subjecting his editorial essays to supervision and mutilation, before their publication, &c. &c. Both statements cannot be true; perhaps neither is fully entitled to belief. Both parties profess an entire devotion to the interests of Mr. Crawford, and each doubts the sincerity of the professions of the other. The *old* Advocate is now owned by Wm. P. Van Ness, Judge of the circuit court: when the *new* one shall be fairly in operation, and Advocate meets Advocate, we shall have "the tug of war" in real earnest.—It cannot be expected that the contest will be waged with much dignity or justice; for Mr. Noah is notorious for the licentiousness of his writings; and when a *Judge* descends from his station of umpire, and takes upon him to manage the interests of a *party*, and fight its political battles, it is most likely he will leave justice, with his dignity, behind him.

When the press falls into the hands of profligate and unprincipled men, whose extravagance cannot be supported by a moderate income, an inevitable consequence must be, that its influence will be bartered away to men who are rich and able to pay for it. It is not at all improbable, that Noah is establishing his new Advocate upon borrowed means, obtained on a mortgage of his services, and that he will be no more a free agent in the new, than he was in the old establishment.

New Judicial Case.—Judge Thompson, of the United States' Supreme Court, adjourned his Circuit Session at the New-York City Hall, in April last.—Wednesday, the 1st instant, was the day for the opening the same court, when Mr. Van Ness, the United States' District (and of course associate) Judge, was notified that Judge Thompson could not attend till next day, and requested to open the court as usual. Next day, Judge Thompson, lawyers, &c. attended at the usual place, in the City Hall, but neither marshal nor attorney, nor any officer of the court, nor jury, appeared! On inquiry, it was found that the associate or district judge, Van Ness, had opened the court at a Hotel, without any given reason for the change. Judge Thompson, of course, would not go after him—Judge Van Ness proposed to proceed to business; but the district attorney refused to act with him; the grand jury was discharged, and *no Circuit Session was held!* We need not advise those immediately concerned to look to this matter; and we hope it is not necessary to suggest to the national government, and to the nation at large, that frightful features of anarchy are gathering upon the front of the boasted "*imperium in imperio*," the self-sufficient state of New-York.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Crawfordites in New York are in consternation at the late defection of Mr. Noah. We have not at this moment time nor room for particulars. There are facts forced out by this torture, which will astonish the people of the United States; one out of many is, that the Advocate and its imposing, influence on the Crawford party, is controlled by Jesse Hoyt, a man who has been buying up his own bonds at 60 per cent discount: and this discount his party will have to pay the same rate in New York. We shall not be surprised if the whole 36 votes of New-York are ultimately adverse to Crawford.—*Ib.*

OHIO AND LAKE ERIE CANAL.

The Baltimore American, noticing the operations of the United States Board of Engineers, employed in exploring the routes of canals, and speaking particularly of their survey of the route between the mouth of the Big Beaver and Lake Erie, communicates the following information, which appears to have been derived from a member of the board.

We have now before us information from the latter quarter as late as the 19th August, at which time the board had extended its examinations as far west as the mouth of Grand River, emptying into Lake Erie. The members of the Board have been almost incessantly on horseback, and have, it is believed, considered their examinations of the connexions between the Beaver, and the Cayuhoga and Grand rivers. The country embraced in this section has been found to possess an extraordinary character. On the ground where the streams take their rise (both those that fall into the lake and those of the Ohio) it is flat and swampy for many miles in extent; so much so, that the roads through it have either to be raised considerably by throwing the earth from the sides to the middle, or by causeways or logs—as otherwise, the deep mud would absolutely render them impassable. From this extreme flatness the small streams appear in some instances at a loss which way to run—whether to take to the Lake or to the Ohio. The Cayuhoga is spoken of as a peculiar river. Taking its rise in the neighborhood of the Lake, it runs thence south for some distance, when it takes a bend and returns to the Lake at Cleaveland, where it is of considerable size. The examinations of the Board have ascertained the important fact, that the whole of the waters of the Cayuhoga may be thrown into a branch of the Mahoning, and thence, by the Beaver, into the Ohio—and this junction may be effected by a cut of three-fourths of a mile in length, and seventeen feet at its greatest depth.

The character of the country examined is such that there appears to be in the summer season as great if not a greater supply of water on the summit than at a considerable distance down on either side. The country is found to be badly watered—many mills were passed at which there was not a drop of running water, and to meet with a spring was a matter of rare occurrence.

OHIO & CHESAPEAKE.

"*Cumberland, Aug.* 31, 1824.—I met with Mr. Secretary Calhoun and Maj. Roberdeau in Allegheny county, [Md.] a few days ago, on their way to the summit level, and accompanied them with a few other gentlemen. The Secretary visited Deep Creek, the Narrows at Hoop-Pole Ridge, both the streams of the Youghiogeny, some of the head waters of the Savage, and various other points, crossed the Back Bone to the mouth of Savage, and down the Potomac to this place.

"I have only time to say, that the Canal question may be considered as settled; and that there is sufficient water near the summit level for all the purposes of Canal navigation.

"A new era is opening upon us, and this grand national work will, I have no doubt, go on speedily. There is a delightful scope of country for many miles near the summit-level. Indeed, although I have known Allegheny county for almost thirty years, I must say, that I never knew it before. It will, some day, be the most important county in Maryland.

"An experiment was made on Friday, in presence of the Secretary, by which it was ascertained that Deep Creek, below the Ridge, contains water sufficient to fill a lock 60 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 12 feet wide, in 13 minutes—this too, above Buffalo Marsh Spring-Run—this too, in dry weather; for forty days an inch of rain had not fallen. It also ascertained, that both the Youghiogenys can be brought to the summit-level. At the mouth of Savage, there is enough of water to fill 30 locks per hour." *Nat. Intel.*

CAPTAIN STEWART.

We lately copied from an eastern paper, a report, that Captain Stewart, of the Franklin, had incurred the displeasure of the South-American patriots, by secreting on board his ship a Spanish officer, who acted as a spy upon the Chilian government. The following letter from the Captain relates to that report.

United States ship Franklin,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1824.

To the Editors of the American.

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper of yesterday, some remarks on the arrival of the United States ship Franklin, under my command.

The estimation in which you profess to hold me, as there declared, entitles you to my acknowledgments and thanks; as also that you are among these editors who have abstained from assisting in the "circulation of those discreditable rumours," to which you allude. However much I may lament the public and private circulation of such reports on my own account, during an absence of three years, distant from the point of circulation four or five thousand miles, both as respects my own personal and official reputation, as established through a course of arduous service, in a period of twenty-six years, through three years war, and fifteen battles, I cannot but regret still more as a native patriot of these United States, the injurious effect of those reports abroad, on our national and naval character, as well as the exhibit it will make of the want of common justice and candour in our fellow citizens, (the editors) in thus representing a national officer, in a highly responsible command, on a difficult and delicate foreign service.

The rumors to which you allude have never before reached me; but they are I understand, of such a nature, that if only one half of what is charged had been committed by me, I assure you this country would never again have borne my footsteps or you have been troubled with these remarks.—Should, however, there appear any just grounds of complaint against my official duties or conduct during my command in the Pacific, they ought to be exhibited to the executive branch of the government, who has the power and knows too well how much it comports with the interests of the nation and the honor of the government, not to institute such inquiries, or require such explanations, as shall satisfy themselves and the country of the justice of the allegations, or the innocence of the officer.

To me it belongs to furnish when called on, (if not done sufficiently already) such explanations and evidences as the nature of the case may require. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHS. STEWART.

Foreign News.

From the Philadelphia New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday morning we take extracts from Galliganani's Paris Messenger, up to the 31st of July. Additional extracts are furnished in the Mercantile Advertiser and New York Gazette. From them we have prepared the following summary.

Great Britain.—The accounts from London are but one day later than former advices, and give nothing of importance. The Ministers were fleeing from the heat of the town and the fatigues of business into the country.—They had been debating upon a proposition to discontinue their allowances to the Spanish exiles, but had finally determined to continue them.

Turks, Russians & Greeks.—Information from Constantinople to the 23rd of June, positively announces that Lord Strangford, after assuring the Rico Effendi that the English government would take no part with the Greeks, and would recall the English officers engaged in their service, had obtained a written promise that the Turks should evacuate Wallachia forthwith, and Moldavia with a very short delay. Advices from St Petersburgh, however, state that the conferences there, had not had a favourable issue. Alexander requires Greece to be placed under the protection of the European powers, as Wallachia, and Moldavia, but England wishes Greece to enjoy the same independence as the Ionian islands. For the rest, says the Hamburgh Gazette, we are assured that however benevolent may be the vews of the mediating powers, neither the assent of the Turks nor even that of the Greeks, will ever be obtained.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 26th of June, says, "Persons who have been at Ipsara, relate that the defences preparing there reminded them of the time of the ancients. The men have taken arms without exception; the aged priests, the women and children are shut up in the castle under the guard of an Albanese battalion, who is charged to put them to death if the Turks should obtain the victory. On the 27th the women received the communion in public, and afterwards entered with every sign of confidence into the castle of death. Since the massacre of Scio they have never ceased to take a most active part in the insurrection. When the Captain Pacha passed before the island last year with his fleet they assembled by thousands upon the shore, and invited him to land. They are determined to die rather than live in slavery.

Two or three thousand Egyptian troops are said to have landed on the 27th of May, on the island of Casso, and *to have put to death all the inhabitants without distinction*, but they write from Santonin that on the 17th of June a Greek corps from Candia had surprised and defeated the Egyptians.

The declaration of the Greek Senate menacing all vessels suspected of carrying supplies to the Turks, has had the effect of determining the Christian captains to break their engagements with the Porte and the Vice Roy of Egypt.

Spain.—A private letter says that the members of the Masonic lodges have received orders to give up their diplomas within 30 days. Those who refuse to comply will have a month allowed them to quit the kingdom. Well informed persons say that in a few months the French army will re-cross the Ebro in Castle, and the Lobrogat in Catalonia. It is certain that the formation of the Spanish army goes on with rapidity.

On Sunday the 13th of June, the new Pope took what is termed possession, a ceremony which had been deferred owing to his previous ill health. The Pope went in his state carriage, preceded by a long cavalcade of the Cardinals and Public Functionaries, mostly on horseback, to the church of S. Giovanni de Lateran; where, after going through the accustomed formalities, he came forward into a balcony prepared for the occasion, in the centre of the building. He was seated in the chair of State, on each side of him a man held a large fan surmounted with feathers; from the balcony he gave his benediction to the multitude, which was immense: a salute was then fired, after which the procession returned to the Quirinal Palace. As it advanced to the entrance of the road where the mass was most concentrated, the vivas became very animated, and this could be perceived to be sensibly felt by his Holiness, who gracefully waving his hand, was occupied during the whole route in the distribution of his blessing to the people. On Thursday the 17th was a grand festival, being the Corpus Christi. Both sides of the nave, from the grand entrance to the great altar, were lined by every description of the monastic orders; each monk holding a burning taper, and the Cardinals the Pope's tiara, on a velvet cushion and several mitres on cushions; the Pope followed, on whose entrance all the people knelt. He was in a chair with poles, resting on the shoulders of his attendants, on either side the fans, and over his head a canopy. A large robe of white silk enveloped not only his person, but also passed round the chair, so that nothing was visible except his bare head and his hands, elevating the Host. He alighted at the altar, and then assisted in the administration of the mass. His Holiness was afterwards conveyed in a covered chair to the Vatican. The whole of the day was afterwards occupied in the procession of the relics belonging to almost every ecclesiastical establishment in Rome.

Horrible Murder of Three Brothers.

From the Clonmel (Irish) Herald.

About eight o'clock on Sunday night last, from 12 to 15 of that murderous banditti called the Rockites, attacked a house between Knockgraffon and Outragh, inhabited by five brothers of the name of Kinneally, whom they beat so severely with sticks and fire-arms, that two of them died in the course of the night, and a third early next morning; and the remaining two are so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of: the two latter are removed—one to the dispensary at Cahor, the other to the county infirmary at Cashel. It is said that their skulls are dreadfully fractured; if so, there is very little hope of their recovery. The skulls of those who have died, were literally beaten into a mummy; and the unhappy survivors have continued speechless ever since. Not satisfied with the deed of murder, the ruffians took

London dates to the 30th July have been received. They furnish the following.

War in Africa.—The last accounts received from Cape Coast Castle state, that the Fantees had separated from the British troops, and had several skirmishes with the Ashantees. One of the London papers says, it is generally believed, in the first military circles, that the question of the expediency of preserving our possessions in Western Africa, at the expense of increasing the army, has at length been determined in the affirmative.

Greece.—Under the date of Athens, June 6, we find the following article of cheering intelligence from Greece. Odysseus, united with Panerias of Salona, and Mietas, surnamed the Turicophage, has, for the fifth time, distinguished the streights of the Thermopylæ, by the defeat of the barbarians. When the news was received at Athens that the Captain Pacha had succeeded in revictualling Negropont, a new attack on the side of Bœotia was expected. Measures were therefore taken in anticipation of this event, and Dervish Pacha had advanced with 10,000 men. The combats recommenced on the 1st of June.—The action was bloody that day. The enemy was kept in check that day, when the Turks were put to the route. we are ignorant of their loss, but at this moment, all the mountaineers and the peasants of the plains are going to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages resound with the cries of joy.

Hydrophobia.—Extract of a letter from an Italian gentleman at Venice to a friend in Perthshire:—"If you were here you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Paduan hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, and another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured."

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 7.

Paying off.—It is presumed that not less than 150,000 dollars have been paid to the seamen of the Franklin 74, on her return from a three years voyage; consequently each man received a considerable sum. It is an old adage, that seamen get their money like horses and spend it like asses, and though of late years the character of the sailor has undergone some alteration, that is they are a more reflective and prudent class of beings than they formerly were, yet they still retain a smack of their old generous, careless, indifferent manner. This has been exemplified in the conduct of the crew of the Franklin.

Before the purser was prepared to pay them off, they raised the wind on shore for a few days by borrowing tens to repay twenties, and they carried sail through the city.

The first luxury and curiosity for a sailor on shore is a ride on horseback or in a carriage, and no animal on earth is more awkward than a sailor mounted.—They lashed their horses with a small bit of a rope, clinging forcibly by the mane at the same time, with their heads nearly on the pummel of the saddle, and thus their horses went kicking and plunging up Broadway. Several tattered barouches, filled with the frail sisterhood from Corlear's Hook, dressed in tawdry crapes, bespangled and crowned with artificial flowers, with their sailor friends, drove through our fashionable streets, hailing every thing on the way. The hacks have a harvest. One sailor would take possession of a coach. "Where shall I go?" said the coachman. "Any where, every where; bear up for the Franklin." "She is over at the navy yard," said the whip. "Well, lay your course for her, you lubber; keep her north north-east, you shark."

A jolly tar had just chartered one of Cooper's handsome hacks, and had mounted the box with the driver, at the Park gate, when he was hailed by a messmate. "Ho! ship ahoy; where are you bound to?" "To the Hook." "Heave too and take me on board." "You may go below in the cabin, but —— me if you come on deck." "Let down your companion ladder." The steps were let down, and in stepped honest Jack, who roared out, "Keep her full."

They have also honored the pit of the Theatre with their presence in tolerable numbers, and tolerably in for it. "O that's excellent, that's fine," said one, in applauding a sentiment of the play; and, when Parker danced a sailor's horn-pipe, in character, their cheers were enthusiastic. "I know him," said one; "its Jack Crawly, turned player-man; he's danced that dance a hundred times on our gun-deck Saturday night. Hallo, Jack, don't you know us."

Thus enjoying themselves, affording merriment to others, these gallant sons of freedom are tasting for a while the joys of being released from confinement and rigid discipline; and, when relieved of their loose cash, which soon must be the case, they enter for another cruise, gaily singing. "When my money's all gone, what I gained in the wars."

Letters from Mexico mention that Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed Minister from that country to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of that country.

National Gaz.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finley township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner*.

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the duties or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—6t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Scheetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black*, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling, James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

The National Advocate.—There has been a great *blow up* among the caucus politicians in the city of New-York. M. M. Noah has retired or been removed—for it is difficult to say which—from the editorial department of the National Advocate, and has issued proposals for publishing a new paper of the same name.—The late and present conductors of the Advocate, have each given to the world a manifesto, setting forth the causes of separation and of war. It seems the one party "had money, and the other had none," or, rather, that Mr. Noah became embarrassed and unable to continue the paper without pecuniary assistance, and applied to Mr. Eckford and other rich friends, who advanced funds to the amount of $10,000, and took the right to the establishment as security for repayment. The present proprietors say Mr. Noah failed or refused to meet his engagements with them, and retired voluntarily, leaving the concern in their hands; and he says, he tendered payment, but that they refused to accept it, and exercised a tyrannical control over him and the paper, subjecting his editorial essays to supervision and mutilation, before their publication, &c. &c. Both statements cannot be true; perhaps neither is fully entitled to belief. Both parties profess an entire devotion to the interests of Mr. Crawford, and each doubts the sincerity of the professions of the other. The *old* Advocate is now owned by Wm. P. Van Ness, Judge of the circuit court: when the *new* one shall be fairly in operation, and Advocate meets Advocate, we shall have "the tug of war" in real earnest.—It cannot be expected that the contest will be waged with much dignity or justice; for Mr. Noah is notorious for the licentiousness of his writings; and when a *Judge* descends from his station of umpire, and takes upon him to manage the interests of a *party*, and fight its political battles, it is most likely he will leave justice, with his dignity, behind him.

When the press falls into the hands of profligate and unprincipled men, whose extravagance cannot be supported by a moderate income, an inevitable consequence must be, that its influence will be bartered away to men who are rich and able to pay for it. It is not at all improbable, that Noah is establishing his new Advocate upon borrowed means, obtained on a mortgage of his services, and that he will be no more a free agent in the new, than he was in the old establishment.

New Judicial Case.—Judge Thompson, of the United States' Supreme Court, adjourned his Circuit Session at the New-York City Hall, in April last.—Wednesday, the 1st instant, was the day for the opening the same court, when Mr. Van Ness, the United States' District (and of course associate) Judge, was notified that Judge Thompson could not attend till next day, and requested to open the court as usual. Next day, Judge Thompson, lawyers, &c. attended at the usual place, in the City Hall, but neither marshal nor attorney, nor any officer of the court, nor jury, appeared! On inquiry, it was found that the associate or district judge, Van Ness, had opened the court at a Hotel, without any given reason for the change. Judge Thompson, of course, would not go after him—Judge Van Ness proposed to proceed to business; but the district attorney refused to act with him; the grand jury was discharged, and *no Circuit Session was held!!* We need not advise those immediately concerned to look to this matter; and we hope it is not necessary to suggest to the national government, and to the nation at large, that frightful features of anarchy are gathering upon the front of the boasted "*imperium in imperio*," the self-sufficient state of New-York.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Crawfordites in New York are in consternation at the late defection of Mr. Noah. We have not at this moment time nor room for particulars. There are facts forced out by this torture, which will astonish the people of the United States; one out of many is, that the Advocate and its imposing, influence on the Crawford party, is controlled by *Jacob Barker*, a man who has been buying up his own bank notes at 60 per cent discount! and the discount of his party will turn out at the same rate in New York. We shall not be surprised if the whole 36 votes of New-York are ultimately adverse to Crawford. *Ib.*

OHIO AND LAKE ERIE CANAL.

The Baltimore American, noticing the operations of the United States Board of Engineers, employed in exploring the routes of canals, and speaking particularly of their survey of the route between the mouth of the Big Beaver and Lake Erie, communicates the following information, which appears to have been derived from a member of the board.

We have now before us information from the latter quarter as late as the 12th August, at which time the board had extended its examinations as far west as the mouth of Grand River, emptying into Lake Erie. The members of the Board have been almost incessantly on horseback, and have, it is believed, concluded their examinations of the connexions between the Beaver, and the Cayuhoga and Grand rivers. The country embraced in this section has been found to possess an extraordinary character. On the ground where the streams take their rise (both those that fall into the lake and those of the Ohio) it is flat and swampy for many miles in extent; so much so, that the roads through it have either to be raised considerably by throwing the earth from the sides to the middle, or by causeways or logs—as otherwise, the deep mud would absolutely render them impassable. From this extreme flatness the small streams appear in some instances at a loss which way to run—whether to take to the Lake or to the Ohio. The Cayuhoga is spoken of as a peculiar river. Taking its rise in the neighborhood of the Lake, it runs thence south for some distance, when it takes a bend and returns to the Lake at Cleaveland, where it is of considerable size. The examinations of the Board have ascertained the important fact, that the whole of the waters of the Cayuhoga may be thrown into a branch of the Mahoning, and thence, by the Beaver, into the Ohio—and this junction may be effected by a cut of three-fourths of a mile in length, and seventeen feet at its greatest depth.

The character of the country examined is such that there appears to be in the summer season as great if not a greater supply of water on the summit than at a considerable distance down on either side. The country is found to be badly watered—many mills were passed at which there was not a drop of running water, and to meet with a spring was a matter of rare occurrence.

OHIO & CHESAPEAKE.

"*Cumberland, Aug.* 31, 1824.—I met with Mr. Secretary Calhoun and Maj. Roberdeau in Alleghany county, [Md.] a few days ago, on their way to the summit level, and accompanied them with a few other gentlemen. The Secretary visited Deep Creek, the Narrows at Hoop-Pole Ridge, both the streams of the Youghiogeny, some of the head waters of the Savage, and various other points, crossed the Back Bone to the mouth of Savage, and down the Potomac to this place.

"I have only time to say, that the Canal question may be considered as settled; and that there is sufficient water near the summit level for all the purposes of Canal navigation.

"A new era is opening upon us, and this grand national work will, I have no doubt, go on speedily. There is a delightful scope of country for many miles near the summit-level. Indeed, although I have known Alleghany county for almost thirty years, I must say, that I never knew it before. It will, some day, be the most important county in Maryland.

"An experiment was made on Friday, in presence of the Secretary, by which it was ascertained that Deep Creek, below the Ridge, contains water sufficient to fill a lock 60 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 12 feet wide, in 13 minutes—this too, above Buffalo Marsh Spring-Run—this too, in dry weather; for forty days an inch of rain had not fallen. It also ascertained, that both the Youghiogeneys can be brought to the summit-level. At the mouth of Savage, there is enough of water to fill 30 locks per hour." *Nat. Intel.*

CAPTAIN STEWART.

We lately copied from an eastern paper, a report, that Captain Stewart, of the Franklin, had incurred the displeasure of the South-American patriots, by secreting on board his ship a Spanish officer, who acted as a spy upon the Chilian government. The following letter from the Captain relates to that report.

United States ship Franklin,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1824.

To the Editors of the American.

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper of yesterday, some remarks on the arrival of the United States ship Franklin, under my command.

The estimation in which you profess to hold me, as there declared, entitles you to my acknowledgments and thanks; as also that you are among these editors who have abstained from assisting in the "circulation of those discreditable rumours," to which you allude. However much I may lament the public and private circulation of such reports on my own account, during an absence of three years, distant from the point of circulation four or five thousand miles, both as respects my own personal and official reputation, as established through a course of arduous service, in a period of twenty-six years, through three years war, and fifteen battles, I cannot but regret still more as a native patriot of these United States, the injurious effect of those reports abroad, on our national and naval character, as well as the exhibit it will make of the want of common justice and candour in our fellow citizens, (the editors) in thus representing a national officer, in a highly responsible command, on a difficult and delicate foreign service.

The rumors to which you allude have never before reached me; but they are I understand, of such a nature, that if only one half of what is charged had been committed by me, I assure you this country would never again have borne my footsteps or you have been troubled with these remarks.—Should, however, there appear any just grounds of complaint against my official duties or conduct during my command in the Pacific, they ought to be exhibited to the executive branch of the government, who has the power and knows too well how much it comports with the interests of the nation and the honor of the government, not to institute such inquiries, or require such explanations, as shall satisfy themselves and the country of the justice of the allegations, or the innocence of the officer.

To me it belongs to furnish when called on, (if not done sufficiently already) such explanations and evidences as the nature of the case may require. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHS. STEWART.

Foreign News.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Foreign.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday contains copious extracts from Gallagnani's Paris Messenger, up to the 31st of July. Additional extracts are furnished in the Mercantile Advertiser and New York Gazette, From them we have prepared the following summary.

Great Britain—The accounts from London are but one day later than former advices, and give nothing of importance. The Ministers were fleeing from the heat of the town and the fatigues of buisness into the country.—They had been debating upon a proposition to discontinue their allowances to the Spanish exiles, but had finally determined to continue them.

Turks, Russians & Greeks.—Information from Constantinople to the 23rd of June, positively announces that Lord Strangford, after assuring the Ries Effendi that the English government would take no part with the Greeks, and would recall the English officers engaged in their service, had obtained a written promise that the Turks should evacuate Wallachia forthwith, and Moldavia with a very short delay. Advices from St Petersburgh, however, state that the conferences there, had not had a favourable issue. Alexander requires Greece to be placed under the protection of the European powers, as Wallachia, and Moldavia, but England wishes Greece to enjoy the same independence as the Ionian islands. For the rest, says the Hamburgh Gazette, we are assured that however benevolent may be the vews of the mediating powers, neither the assent of the Turks nor even that of the Greeks, will ever be obtained.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 26th of June, says, "Persons who have been at Ipsara, relate that the defences preparing there reminded them of the time of the ancients. The men have taken arms without exception; the aged priests, the women and children are shut up in the castle under the guard of an Albanese battalion, who is charged to put them to death if the Turks should obtain the victory. On the 27th the women received the communion in public, and afterwards entered with every sign of confidence into the castle of death. Since the massacre of Scio they have never ceased to take a most active part in the insurrection. When the Captain Pacha passed before the island last year with his fleet they assembled by thousands upon the shore, and invited him to land. They are determined to die rather than live in slavery.

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The declaration of the Greek Senate menacing all vessels suspected of carrying supplies to the Turks, has had the effect of determining the Christian captains to break their engagements with the Porte and the Vice Roy of Egypt.

Spain.—A private letter says that the members of the Masonic lodges have received orders to give up their diplomas within 30 days. Those who refuse to comply will have a month allowed them to quit the kingdom. Well informed persons say that in a few months the French army will re-cross the Ebro in Castle, and the Lobrogat in Catalonia. It is certain that the formation of the Spanish army goes on with rapidity.

On Sunday the 13th of June, the new Pope took what is termed possession, a ceremony which had been deferred owing to his previous ill health. The Pope went in his state carriage, preceded by a long cavalcade of the Cardinals and Public Functionaries, mostly on horseback, to the church of S. Giovanni de Lateran; where, after going through the accustomed formalities, he came forward into a balcony prepared for the occasion, in the centre of the building. He was seated in the chair of State, on each side of him a man held a large fan surmounted with feathers; from the balcony he gave his benediction to the multitude, which was immense: a salute was then fired, after which the procession returned to the Quirinal Palace. As it advanced to the entrance of the road where the mass was most concentrated, the vivas became very animated, and this could be perceived to be sensibly felt by his Holiness, who gracefully waving his hand, was occupied during the whole route in the distribution of his blessing to the people. On Thursday the 17th was a grand festival, being the Corpus Christi. Both sides of the nave, from the grand entrance to the great altar, were lined by every description of the monastic orders; each monk holding a burning taper, and the Cardinals the Pope's tiara, on a velvet cushion and several mitres on cushions; the Pope followed, on whose entrance all the people knelt. He was in a chair with poles, resting on the shoulders of his attendants, on either side the fans, and over his head a canopy. A large robe of white silk enveloped not only his person, but also passed round the chair, so that nothing was visible except his bare head and his hands, elevating the Host. He alighted at the altar, and then assisted in the administration of the mass. His Holiness was afterwards conveyed in a covered chair to the Vatican. The whole of the day was afterwards occupied in the procession of the relics belonging to almost every ecclesiastical establishment in Rome.

Horrible Murder of Three Brothers.

From the Clonmel (Irish) Herald.

About eight o'clock on Sunday night last, from 12 to 15 of that murderous banditti called the Rockites, attacked a house between Knockgraffon and Outragh, inhabited by five brothers of the name of Kinneally, whom they beat so severely with sticks and fire-arms, that two of them died in the course of the night, and a third early next morning; and the remaining two are so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of: the two latter are removed—one to the dispensary at Cahor, the other to the county infirmary at Cashel. It is said that their skulls are dreadfully fractured; if so, there is very little hope of their recovery. The skulls of those who have died, were literally beaten into a mummy; and the unhappy survivors have continued speechless ever since. Not satisfied with the deed of murder, the ruffians took away £30 which these unfortunate brothers had for the fair of Greenstown, to which they intended to go next day. The only reason as yet assigned for this savage murder is, that these ill-fated brothers lately took a farm from the Rev. Dr. Bell, of this town, to whom it was lately surrendered by Mrs. Doherty, widow of the late Mr. N. Doherty. Some time since they received a threatening notice to quit, but expecting security from the dispersion of the police throughout the country, and the salutary and speedy effects of the Insurrection Act, they disregarded this Rockite menace, and continued fearlessly to occupy this farm. The murderers, fearful, it is supposed, of being heard by the military at New Inn, and the neighboring detachments of the police, did not fire a shot, but effected their diabolical purpose by beating them. In a few minutes after the departure of these miscreants, the police stationed at New Inn arrived at the scene of carnage, and found these unhappy men speechless and weltering in their blood. They found, in the house, the butt end of a pistol and a blunderbuss; the lock of the latter, a hat, and a notice signed Captain Rock, and addressed to Police Sergeant Brogan, of New Inn, who, with his comrade, Edward Hemphill, behaved so courageously on a former occasion. In this notice Brogan is threatened to be cut as small as tobacco, if he do not cease his activity in injuring the Rockites. On Monday an inquest was held, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder," against persons unknown, was returned.—Since the murder of the ill-fated Sheas, this has been the most atrocious act of those nefarious villains that still infest and pollute, with the horrid crime of murder, this unhappy portion of our country.

London dates to the 30th July have been received. They furnish the following.

War in Africa.—The last accounts received from Cape Coast Castle state, that the Fantees had separated from the British troops, and had several skirmishes with the Ashantees. One of the London papers says, it is generally believed, in the first military circles, that the question of the expediency of preserving our possessions in Western Africa, at the expense of increasing the army, has at length been determined in the affirmative.

Greece.—Under the date of Athens, June 6, we find the following article of cheering intelligence from Greece. Odysseus, united with Panerias of Salona, and Mietas, surnamed the Turicophage, has, for the fifth time, distinguished the streights of the Thermopylæ, by the defeat of the barbarians. When the news was received at Athens that the Captain Pacha had succeeded in revictualling Negropont, a new attack on the side of Bœotia was expected. Measures were therefore taken in anticipation of this event, and Dervish Pacha had advanced with 10,000 men. The combats recommenced on the 1st of June.—The action was bloody that day. The enemy was kept in check that day, when the Turks were put to the route. we are ignorant of their loss, but at this moment, all the mountaineers and the peasants of the plains are going to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages resound with the cries of joy.

Hydrophobia.—Extract of a letter from an Italian gentleman at Venice to a friend in Perthshire:—"If you were here you would be much pleased with a discovery made at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of hydrophobia was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Paduan hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, and another at noon, and a third at sunset; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured."

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 7.

Paying off.—It is presumed that not less than 150,000 dollars have been paid to the seamen of the Franklin 74, on her return from a three years voyage; consequently each man received a considerable sum. It is an old adage, that seamen get their money like horses and spend it like asses, and though of late years the character of the sailor has undergone some alteration, that is they are a more reflective and prudent class of beings than they formerly were, yet they still retain a smack of their old generous, careless, indifferent manner. This has been exemplified in the conduct of the crew of the Franklin.

Before the purser was prepared to pay them off, they raised the wind on shore for a few days by borrowing tens to repay twenties, and they carried stiff sail through the city.

The first luxury and curiosity for a sailor on shore is a ride on horseback or in a carriage, and no animal on earth is more awkward than a sailor mounted.—They lashed their horses with a small bit of a rope, clinging forcibly by the mane at the same time, with their heads nearly on the pummel of the saddle, and thus their horses went kicking and plunging up Broadway. Several tattered barouches, filled with the frail sisterhood from Corlær's Hook, dressed in tawdry crapes, bespangled and crowned with artificial flowers, with their sailor friends, drove through our fashionable streets, hailing every thing on the way. The hacks have a harvest. One sailor would take possession of a coach. "Where shall I go?" said the coachman. "Any where, ev'e where; bear up for the Franklin." "She is over at the navy yard," said the whip. "Well, lay your course for her, you lubber; keep her north north-east, you shark."

A jolly tar had just chartered one of Cooper's handsome hacks, and had mounted the box with the driver, at the Park gate, when he was hailed by a messmate. "Ho! ship ahoy; where are you bound to?" "To the Hook." "Heave too and take me on board." "You may go below in the cabin, but —— me if you come on deck." "Let down your companion ladder." The steps were let down, and in stepped honest Jack, who roared out, "Keep her full."

They have also honored the pit of the Theatre with their presence in tolerable numbers, and tolerably in for it. "O that's excellent, that's fine," said one, in applauding a sentiment of the play; and, when Parker danced a sailor's horn-pipe, in character, their cheers were enthusiastic. "I know him," said one; "its Jack Crawly, turned player-man; he's danced that dance a hundred times on our gun-deck Saturday night. Hallo, Jack, don't you know us."

Thus enjoying themselves, affording merriment to others, these gallant sons of freedom are tasting for a while the joys of being released from confinement and rigid discipline; and, when relieved of their loose cash, which soon must be the case, they enter for another cruise, gaily singing, "When my money's all gone, what I gained in the wars."

Letters from Mexico mention that Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed Minister from that country to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of that country.

National Gaz.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's arm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner*.

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—5t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

Correspondence.—To prevent imposition, notices of Marriages and Deaths, intended for publication, must be communicated by persons known to the editor.

La Fayette. A Philadelphia paper says, that a balcony in Chesnut-Street, near the State-House, a good situation for viewing the approaching La Fayette Procession, "is let at the rate of five dollars per head." Mr. Sanderson has received orders for forty thousand "La Fayette Illumination Lamps."

Paul Allen, Esq. has commenced a new daily paper, entitled the Baltimore Morning Post.

Yellow Fever. Thirteen deaths by yellow fever, in Charleston, from the 23d to the 29th ult. Six new cases of the disease were reported on the 30th ult., one on the 1st, and five on the 2d instant.

The New-Orleans papers of the 14th ult. say, no new case of yellow fever had occurred for three days. A favorable change had taken place in the weather.

Salt.—What a revolution has taken place in the trade in this article, within 30 or 40 years! For a long time after the first settlement of the western country, a bushel of salt was considered a fair exchange for a good cow. It was brought from Baltimore or Hagerstown on horseback. Now it is made in abundance in various places in the west, and a bushel does not cost more than would buy a good quarter of veal. If we had a canal opened we might probably send salt to Hagerstown, and derive advantage from the trade. We observe by the papers, that a canal boat, with a cargo of salt, from Syracuse, 200 miles west of Albany, arrived at the city of New-York, on its way to Hartford, Connecticut, where it can be afforded at a lower price than the salt brought from Liverpool. The friends of internal improvement commemorated the event by eating a supper and drinking toasts at Sykes's.

☞ Democratic delegates from the several counties which compose this Congressional District, were to meet in conference yesterday, in the town of Butler, to fix upon candidates for Congress, to be supported by the friends of Jackson.—Meetings in the different counties had nominated Messrs. Forward, Allison and Negley. It is probable two of these were selected by the conferees yesterday.

☞ *Reaction in Pennsylvania!*" To the names of Messrs. *Negley, Hays,* and *Franks,* who decline serving on the caucus ticket for electors in this state, we have this week to add that of Mr. *Henry Black,* of Somerset. Mr. Black says he was not consulted on the subject, and that, even if elected, he would not serve.

Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Register, was in Albany during the late session of the New York Legislature. Since his return he has commenced a series of essays, entitled "The Sovereignty of the People," in which he exposes, in his usual plain and energetic style, the intrigues of the caucus junto, which he calls "the regency," and a "secret power unknown to the constitution." "Now is the very time," he says, "to put down the secret system of governing, and, by an united effort, the people will bring it about without a sensible struggle, so weak is it, when its power is brought before the bar of public reason." He highly commends the independent stand taken by Pennsylvania. The caucus, he says, is only supported by the *ultra* republican and *ultra* federal parties.

The democratic conferees of Somerset and Bedford counties have nominated Alexander Thompson, of the latter, for Congress, in the room of Mr. Tod, and Chauncey Forward, of the former, to fill the place of David Mann, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

A Caucus Junto. M. M. Noah, in his exposition of his late removal from the editorial department of the National Advocate, presents the following picture of the caucus junto with whom he had been acting.

"There is a small select party in the city, (New-York,) who, having peculiar views of their own, not only attempt to control the political affairs of the city, state and union, but are industriously employed in managing the whole moneyed operations of the city. They keep employed a gang of lobby-members, who hang on the skirts of the Legislature, and attempt to overawe and control that body. They are continually devising new corporations, in order to speculate on a rise of stock, or rather, by fictitious means, to run up the stock, allowing themselves time to sell out to immense profit, leaving the unaware to be their dupes. They mingle in the affairs of the Banks and Insurance Companies—elevate or depress the stock at pleasure—interfere in the election of Directors—vamp up old and broken Charters, and speculate the country with their bills. To carry their objects into view, they are anxious to control the delegates from this city to Albany and Washington, and wish to place themselves in an attitude which will enable them to say to the next administration, "We are the influential men of the democratic party—in all questions relating to city and state affairs—to contractors, appointments, and national measures—we are the persons to whom application must be made." It is needless to add, that no administration may never expect to hear the true state of the case, or of the fair claims of any man not devoted to their views. They are an intriguing, scheming, over-reaching, shaving junto, whose support is ruinous, and whose opposition is empty and contemptible. To protect the community against such men, a press is indispensably necessary, and no man understands them better than I do, or can be more disposed to protect the public against them. I know the ulterior views of their leader, although professing to be wholly disinterested."

An Academy for colored youth, has been established in New-York, under the direction of a respectable committee of colored persons, who have engaged a teacher of good qualifications.

Jackson in Ohio.—The Wooster, Ohio, Spectator, of the 4th inst. says—At a muster of Captain M'Cully's company, which took place in town yesterday, it was proposed to take the sense of its members, in regard to the candidates for the presidency. This was adopted, and the results were,

For Jackson	
Clay	59
Adams	8
	2

At the annual meeting (for instruction and exercise) of the 1st brigade, 1st division of Ohio militia, at the house of Ezekiel Hutchinson, Hamilton county, on Saturday last, it was agreed to ballot for President of the United States. On counting the votes, there appeared,

For Andrew Jackson	92
John Q. Adams	19
Henry Clay	12

We understand the balloting was confined exclusively to the officers.

At two company meetings in Washinton county, North-Carolina, General Jackson last week received 228 votes for President and Mr. Adams 23. The General's vote in that state amounts now to upwards of *nine thousand*, while Mr. Crawford's does not equal that many hundreds, and Mr. Adams has not risen to *two* thousand.

Jackson in New-Jersey. An electoral ticket has been formed in this state, by a convention of delegates, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and we entertain no doubt of its success. *Har. Chronicle.*

Washington's Tent.—On the 4th inst. Mr. Custis, of Arlington, arrived in Alexandria, with the Tent of Washington, which he embarked on board a packet for Baltimore, to be used at the reception of La Fayette. Four companies of Volunteers paraded on the occasion, and escorted the carriage which bore the relic, thro' the principal streets of Alexandria.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal, in accordance with the wishes of a correspondent, gives the following as the whole name of Gen. La Fayette—*Marie-Paul-Joseph-Yves-Gilbert-Mottiers de La Fayette.*

Philadelphia.—According to the valuable and engaging little work, "Philadelphia in 1824" published by Messrs. Carey & Lea, the number of *looms* in operation in the city and its vicinity does not fall short of 5000, and there are upwards of thirty *cotton factories*, most of them on the extensive scale. The number of *breweries* is fifteen. There are one hundred and forty eight attornies and counsellors at law; and one hundred and seventeen physicians.—Philadelphia receives nearly one half of the annual interest on the whole debt of the United States. The total value of her capital in real and personal estate, including stock, is estimated at 158,286,478.—The amount of postage paid here in 1823 was seventy seven thousand dollars. The number of wagons loaded for Pittsburgh, by a single house, last year, was upwards of two hundred; and the freight alone, at the present reduced rate, amounted to 24,00 dollars. This may afford an idea of the vast quantity sent westward in the same way. We have fifty-five printing offices. The following view is taken of our population. "The whole population of the city and county, by the census of 1820, was 136,497. Deduct from this amount the returns of the several townships of the county, which are not properly parts of the suburbs and of which the population may be stated in round numbers at 15,000, and there will remain for the true number of population of the built parts of the city in 1820, 121,497." *Nat. Gaz.*

A letter from Paris of a late date mentions the arrival of Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke in that capital, and that his strange costume attracted as much attention as a Sandwich Islander would. *Aurora.*

The canal books will be opened by the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Harrisburgh canal on Thursday next. This work when completed will be of the first imporance to the seat of Government of this state. *Ib.*

This morning as some of the officers of the police were taking a runaway slave to the Arch Sreet prison, a party of blacks made an attempt to rescue him. Their number amounted to sixty or seventy, and as they were armed with sticks, they presented so formidable appearances oppsite the Masonic Hall, that the officers deemed it prudent to turn back and deposit the runaway in the Court House for safe keeping. They then turned on the rioters, and secured six or seven of the ringleaders. *Phil. Gaz.*

Failure of the Corn Crop.—The Easton, Md. Gazette says: "We have intentionally waited for some weeks before we would undertake to announce the calamity that is impending over the agricultural interests of the Eastern Shore. The destruction occasioned by the drought is universal, and we lament to say that accounts from all quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far gone to be benefitted by rain, and that the quantity of Corn made on the Eastern Shore will not be more than two fifths of what it was the last year. The destruction is unexampled, and almost beyond calculation."

Corn in Ohio.—Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 1824.—"Any quantity of Corn may be had at eight cents per bushel deliverable in town as soon as it is fit to pull, say in two or three weeks, as it is very forward and the crop more abundant than was ever known."

Murder.—A dreadful murder, we understand, was committed last week on the body of Mr. Robert Allen of Amherst, by one of his female slaves. Entering his chamber after he had retired to rest, she gave him a blow which completely perforated his skull. In this situation, his brains oozing from the gash, we are told, he lingered three days, perfectly rational! The suspected murderer is in custody. She has partially confessed her guilt; and justice and humanity both dictate the wish that the culprit may meet with condign punishment. *Lynchburgh Virginian.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

Robbers and Murderers.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for being able to publish the following information received from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Big Flat, in the State of New York. The letter from which we take our extracts, is dated September 1, 1824.

Last week as one of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, by the name of Douglas, who had been in Bath jail for passing counterfeit money, and bailed out, was passing a Mr. Ives, to whom he had passed the money, a fight ensued between them, when Douglas drew a dirk and stabbed Ives three times, so that he died in about ten minutes. Douglas fled to the woods, and immediate pursuit was made by the Sheriff and his posse. During the pursuit a *cave* was discovered which contained two boxes, a bed and chairs—a trunk was also afterwards found which contained silks, seven watches, and $352 *counterfeit money.* The Sheriff, after this, proceeded to search the house of a man by the name of Mayberry, where he found 51 watches hid under the floor—a bloody shirt was found up stairs concealed among some dried pumpkins, two cravats were also found concealed in an *under-bed,* one of which was cut in two or three places but in such a manner that when the cravat was folded up it made but one cut. A silver watch was also found, marked with the same letters as the shirt and cravats. The day after this, the search being still continued $1000 of good money was found concealed in Mayberry's chimney and subsequently another chest was discovered containing valuable silks and other goods to the amount as is supposed of six hundred dollars. The following persons have been committed to jail—Mayberry's family, Wm. B. Jones, Griff Jones James Jones, a man by the name of Wallace, another by the name of Hatheway, one by the name of Cole, and another by the name of Helmer Cole. Douglas had not been caught when the letter was written.

PIRATES TAKEN.

New-York, Sept. 7.—Capt. Wolf, of the brig Frances, who arrived yesterday, in 9 days from Havanna, has furnished us with the following interesting intelligence.

On the 20th of August, Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war Icarus, hired a launch from some Spanish merchants at Havanna, which, with two of his own boats, he manned and armed with nearly his whole crew, leaving only ten men on board his ship. These were out with such expedition, that they passed the Moro the same day at sunset, and proceeded westward in search of a piratical vessel which Capt. G. had obtained slight information of. On the 21st, at day light, the boats arrived at the piratical rendezvous, (Key Blanco,) in the Bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and a sloop, the former with 50, the latter with 20 men. As the boats pulled direct for them, they perceived the pirates take to their boats, and several of them jump overboard, and make for the shore. The British boats followed and killed six of them, whom they shot as they landed. The seamen were anxious to pursue the remainder into the woods, but the officers did not deem it prudent. The boats then pulled for the schooner and sloop, and also went on board the brig Henry of Hartford, where they found Captain Rhodes and crew, consisting of seven men, in such a state of debility from hunger, thirst, and their cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found TWELVE vessels burnt to the water's edge, and ascertained that *the five boaters had murdered all their crews, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons!*

On the 26th, the boats returned to Havanna, towing in their prizes, (the schooner and sloop.) Some papers were found on board the Henry, which it was expected would lead to some valuable discoveries.

Pirates Taken. The U. States schooner Terrier, Payne, captured a small piratical boat with six prisoners, off Key Pedra, on the 17th ult. and was then waiting for a piratical schooner from the Old Straits.

Mexico.—The Mexican Congress have decreed a pension to the wife and family of *Iturbide,* of $8,000 per annum, but forbidden them to reside in the Republic.

Died,

On Sunday evening last, Miss *Jane Byrne,* daughter of Mr. J. Byrne, of this city, in the 17th year of her age.

Public Sale of Furs in New-York.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, will offer for sale, at their Store, No 8, Vesey street New-York, on *MONDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER NEXT,* their collection of Hatter's Furs and Buffalo Robes of the present season, viz:—

3,000 lbs.	MACKINAC and LAKE SUPERIOR	BEAVER
1,000 "	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	BEAVER
7,500 "	MISSOURI	BEAVER
1,000 "	ASSORTED	BEAVER
70,000	NORTHERN	MUSKRAT
30,000	MISSISSIPPI	MUSKRAT
20,000	KINKIKI	MUSKRAT
34,000	NORTHERN	RACKOONS
1 ,000	MISSISSIPPI	RACKOONS
20,000	DETROIT	RACKOONS
20,000	RUSSIA HARE	SKINS
40,000	NUTRIA	SKINS
10,000	BUFFALO ROBES.	

These Skins are well worth the attention of Dealers and Manufacturers. They will be put up and sold by Catalogue. The sale will be positive.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Skins open for examination, three days before the sale.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1824.—[17—4t.]

River Trade.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 15. K. B. Trader, 15 tons, Hulings, from the Bear Creek Furnace, with pig metal.

DEPARTED,

Sept. 11. K. B. Pochahontas, 30, Leonard, Nashv.
F. B. ———, 15, Mays, Wheeling
K. B. James Ross, 30, Knox, St. Louis
14. K. B. Rufus King, 24, Light, Louisv.
K. B. Allegheny, 25, M'Dowell, do.
15. K. B. Favorite, 25, Reno, do.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

C. VON BONHORST,

Alderman and Attorney at Law,

HAS opened his office at the south west corner of Union and Fifth streets, where he will attend to the duties of his Office and Profession.

His German and French friends who may have transactions with their native countries, will find him punctual in attention to their affairs, if they will favor him with their patronage.

September 17—3t.

FOR SALE,

A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.

APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.

THE firm lately existing between Walter Carlile and John Graeff, doing business as Iron Masters, at Greenville Furnace, Monongalia county, Virginia, under the name and firm of *J. Graeff & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having dealings with the said firm, are hereby requested to call at said Furnace on J. Graeff for settlement, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts relative to said business.

WALTER CARLILE,
JOHN GRAEFF.

Greenville Furnace, Sept. 9, 1824.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the name and style of the VIRGINIA FURNACE. Walter Carlile having withdrawn from said concern

John Graeff,
Alfred Sutton.

Virginia Furnace, Sept. 9. [17—3ms.]

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th instant, THOMAS C. DARE, an Apprentice to the Tin-plate Working Business, a native of England, 19 years of age, a stout boy, with fair complexion and large features. He had on and took with him a new blue cloth coattee, a half worn gray cassinet ditto, a half worn castor hat, and sundry other clothing. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for lodging him in any jail, so that he may be recovered, or a generous reward for information which may lead to his apprehension.

Lewis Peterson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1824.—3t.

☞ The editors of the *Buffalo Journal, Cincinnati Gazette,* and *Louisville Advertiser,* are requested to insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets,* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

September 17—eo3t.

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RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his room in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

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Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

September 10, 1824—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

FURNITURE SALE.

On Tuesday Morning, the 21st inst.

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, at the late dwelling of Mr. A M'Clurg, in Fifth, near Smithfield Street,

A quantity of valuable

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

1 Mahogany SIDEBOARD, Breakfast, Dining and Card TABLES, Fancy Rush CHAIRS, 1 Hair-Stuffed SOFA, SETTEE, Lady's WORK-STAND, Gilt Frame LOOKING GLASSES, Mahogany TOILET GLASS, BEDSTEADS, Ingrain CARPETS, 1 Mantle Marble TIME-PIECE, 1 Gilt China TEA SET, 1 Set Gold-Bordered TEA TRAYS, 1 Set Table and Desert Ivory-handled KNIVES and FORKS, 1 Set Marble Mantle ORNAMENTS, PLATED CASTORS, GLASSWARE, WIRE FENDERS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO,

A first rate Gig & Harness.

TERMS—All sums over $50, 4 months, and over $100, 6 months *Credit,* for negotiable paper, or the interest deducted for *Cash*

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

September 17—1t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

September 17—eo3t.

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids,* 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks, Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes,* 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed-Ticks* 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings,* Orange and Blue *Chambrays,* all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn,* both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

September 10—3t.

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds, in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr. David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two TRACTS of LAND, of one thousand acres each, on the waters of the Sciota, within 14 miles of Columbus, the seat of government for the state of Ohio, called, in the plat of the Virginia Military Bounty Lands, John Towne's Tract, adjoining William Washington, Samuel Oldham, James Hockaday, Abraham Kirkpatrick and Whitehead Coleman's Tracts. This Land is of the best quality in the state, and near the canal route from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. It is well timbered and watered, and will be disposed of low for cash, or exchanged for stock in the Bank of the U. S. or any of the solvent Banks in Pennsylvania, and an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

Martha Pepin.

Pittsburgh August 10, 1824 s D

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

Correspondence.—To prevent imposition, notices of Marriages and Deaths, intended for publication, must be communicated by persons known to the editor.

La Fayette. A Philadelphia paper says, that a balcony in Chesnut-Street, near the State-House, a good situation for viewing the approaching La Fayette Procession, "is let at the rate of five dollars per head." Mr. Sanderson has received orders for forty thousand "La Fayette Illumination Lamps."

Paul Allen, Esq. has commenced a new daily paper, entitled the Baltimore Morning Post.

Yellow Fever. Thirteen deaths by yellow fever, in Charleston, from the 23d to the 29th ult. Six new cases of the disease were reported on the 30th ult., one on the 1st, and five on the 2d instant.

The New-Orleans papers of the 14th ult. say, no new case of yellow fever had occurred for three days. A favorable change had taken place in the weather.

Salt.—What a revolution has taken place in the trade in this article, within 30 or 40 years! For a long time after the first settlement of the western country, a bushel of salt was considered a fair exchange for a good cow. It was brought from Baltimore or Hagerstown on horseback. Now it is made in abundance in various places in the west, and a bushel does not cost more than would buy a good quarter of veal. If we had a canal opened we might probably send salt to Hagerstown, and derive advantage from the trade. We observe by the papers, that a canal boat, with a cargo of salt, from Syracuse, 200 miles west of Albany, arrived at the city of New-York, on its way to Hartford, Connecticut, where it can be afforded at a lower price than the salt brought from Liverpool. The friends of internal improvement commemorated the event by eating a supper and drinking toasts at Sykes's.

☞ Democratic delegates from the several counties which compose this Congressional District, were to meet in conference yesterday, in the town of Butler, to fix upon candidates for Congress, to be supported by the friends of Jackson.—Meetings in the different counties had nominated Messrs. Forward, Allison and Negley. It is probable two of these were selected by the conferees yesterday.

☞ *"Reaction in Pennsylvania!"* To the names of Messrs. *Negley, Hays,* and *Franklin*, who decline serving on the caucus ticket for electors in this state, we have this week to add that of Mr. *Henry Black*, of Somerset. Mr. Black says he was not consulted on the subject, and that, even if elected, he would not serve.

Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Register, was in Albany during the late session of the New-York Legislature. Since his return he has commenced a series of essays, entitled "The Sovereignty of the People," in which he exposes, in his usual plain and energetic style, the intrigues of the caucus junto, which he calls "the regency," and a "secret power unknown to the constitution." "Now is the very time," he says, "to put down the secret system of governing, and, by an united effort, the people will bring it about without a sensible struggle, so weak is it, when its power is brought before the bar of public reason." He highly commends the independent stand taken by Pennsylvania. The caucus, he says, is only supported by the *ultra* republican and *ultra* federal parties.

The democratic conferees of Somerset and Bedford counties have nominated Alexander Thompson, of the latter, for Congress, in the room of Mr. Tod, and Chauncey Forward, of the former, to fill the place of David Mann, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

A Caucus Junto. M. M. Noah, in his exposition of his late removal from the editorial department of the National Advocate, presents the following picture of the caucus junto with whom he had been acting.

"There is a small select party in the city, (New-York,) who, having peculiar views of their own, not only attempt to control the political affairs of the city, state and union, but are industriously employed in managing the whole moneyed operations of the city. They keep employed a gang of lobby-members, who hang on the skirts of the Legislature, and attempt to overawe and control that body. They are continually devising new corporations, in order to speculate on a rise of stock, or rather, by fictitious issues, to run up the stock, allowing themselves time to sell out to immense profit, leaving the unwary to be their dupes. They mingle in the affairs of the Banks and Insurance Companies—elevate or depress the stock at pleasure—interfere in the election of Directors—vamp up old and broken Charters, and inundate the country with their bills. To carry their objects into view, they are anxious to control the delegates from this city to Albany and Washington, and wish to place themselves in an attitude which will enable them to say to the next administration, "We are the influential men of the democratic party—in all questions relating to city and state affairs—to contractors, appointments, and national measures—we are the persons to whom application must be made." It is needless to add, that the administration may never expect to hear the true state of the case, or of the fair claims of any man not devoted to their views. They are an intriguing, managing, over-reaching, shaving junto, whose support is ruinous, and whose opposition is empty and unavailing. To protect the community against such men, a press is indispensably necessary, and no man understands them better than I do, or can be more disposed to protect the public against them. I know the ulterior views of their leader, although professing to be wholly disinterested."

An Academy for colored youth, has been established in New-York, under the direction of a respectable committee of colored persons, who have engaged a teacher of good qualifications.

Jackson in Ohio.—The Wooster, Ohio, Spectator, of the 4th inst. says—At a muster of Captain M'Cully's company, which took place in town yesterday, it was proposed to take the sense of its members, in regard to the candidates for the presidency. This was adopted, and the results were,

For Jackson	59
Clay	8
Adams	2

At the annual meeting (for instruction and exercise) of the 1st brigade, 1st division of Ohio militia, at the house of Ezekiel Hutchinson, Hamilton county, on Saturday last, it was agreed to ballot for President of the United States. On counting the votes, there appeared,

For Andrew Jackson	92
John Q. Adams	19
Henry Clay	12

We understand the balloting was confined exclusively to the officers.

At two company meetings in Washinton county, North-Carolina, General Jackson last week received 228 votes for President and Mr. Adams 23. The General's vote in that state amounts now to upwards of *nine thousand*, while Mr. Crawford's does not equal that many hundreds, and Mr. Adams has not risen to *two* thousand.

Jackson in New-Jersey. An electoral ticket has been formed in this state, by a convention of delegates, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and we entertain no doubt of its success. *Har. Chronicle.*

Washington's Tent.—On the 4th inst. Mr. Custis, of Arlington, arrived in Alexandria, with the Tent of Washington, which he embarked on board a packet for Baltimore, to be used at the reception of La Fayette. Four companies of Volunteers paraded on the occasion, and escorted the carriage which bore the relic, thro' the principal streets of Alexandria.

Tho editor of the PortsmouthJournal, in accordance with the wishes of a correspondent, gives the following as the whole name of Gen. La Fayette—*Marie-Paul-Joseph-Yves-Gilbert-Mottiers de La Fayette.*

Philadelphia.—According to the valuable and engaging little work, "Philadelphia in 1824" published by Messrs. Carey & Lea, the number of *looms* in operation in the city and its vicinity does not fall short of 5000, and there are upwards of thirty *cotton factories*, most of them on the extensive scale. The number of *breweries* is fifteen. There are one hundred and forty eight attornies and counsellors at law; and one hundred and seventeen physicians.—Philadelphia receives nearly one half of the annual interest on the whole debt of the United States. The total value of her capital in real and personal estate, including stock, is estimated at 158,286,478.—The amount of postage paid here in 1823 was seventy seven thousand dollars. The number of wagons loaded for Pittsburgh, by a single house, last year, was upwards of two hundred: and the freight alone, at the present reduced rate, amounted to 24,00 dollars. This may afford an idea of the vast quantity sent westward in the same way. We have fifty-five printing offices. The following view is taken of our population. "The whole population of the city and county, by the census of 1820, was 136,497. Deduct from this amount the returns of the several townships of the county, which are not properly parts of the suburbs and of which the population may be stated in round numbers at 15,000, and there will remain for the true number of population of the built parts of the city in 1820, 121,497." *Nat. Gaz.*

A letter from Paris of a late date mentions the arrival of Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke in that capital, and that his strange costume attracted as much attention as a Sandwich Islander would.

Aurora.

The canal books will be opened by the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Harrisburgh canal on Thursday next. This work when completed will be of the first imporance to the seat of Government of this state. *Ib.*

This morning as some of the officers of the police were taking a runaway slave to the Arch Sreet prison, a party of blacks made an attempt to rescue him. Their number amounted to sixty or seventy, and as they were armed with sticks, they presented so formidable appearances oppsite the Masonic Hall, that the officers deemed it prudent to turn back and deposit the runaway in the Court House for safe keeping. They then turned on the rioters, and secured six or seven of the ringleaders. *Phil. Gaz.*

Failure of the Corn Crop.—The Easton, Md. Gazette says: "We have intentionally waited for some weeks before we would undertake to announce the calamity that is impending over the agricultural interests of the Eastern Shore. The destruction occasioned by the drought is universal, and we lament to say that accounts from all quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far gone to be benefitted by rain, and that the quantity of Corn made on the Eastern Shore will not be more than two fifths of what it was the last year. The destruction is unexampled, and almost beyond calculation."

Corn in Ohio.—Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Aug. 25, 1824.—"Any quantity of Corn may be had at eight cents per bushel deliverable in town as soon as it is fit to pull, say in two or three weeks, as it is very forward and the crop more abundant than was ever known."

Murder.—A dreadful murder, we understand, was committed last week on the body of Mr. Robert Allen of Amherst, by one of his female slaves. Entering his chamber after he had retired to rest, she gave him a blow which completely perforated his skull. In this situation, his brains oozing from the gash, we are told, he lingered three days, perfectly rational! The suspected murderer is in custody. She has partially confessed her guilt; and justice and humanity both dictate the wish that the culprit may meet with condign punishment. *Lynchburgh Virginian.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

Robbers and Murderers.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for being able to publish the following information received from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Big Flat, in the State of New York. The letter from which we take our extracts, is dated September 1, 1824.

Last week as one of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, by the name of Douglas, who had been in Bath jail for passing counterfeit money, and bailed out, was passing a Mr. Ives, to whom he had passed the money, a fight ensued between them, when Douglas drew a dirk and stabbed Ives three times, so that he died in about ten minutes. Douglas fled to the woods, and immediate pursuit was made by the Sheriff and his posse. During the pursuit a *cave* was discovered which contained two boxes, a bed and chairs—a trunk was also afterwards found which contained silks, seven watches, and $352 *counterfeit money.* The Sheriff, after this, proceeded to search the house of a man by the name of Mayberry, where he found 51 watches hid under the floor—a bloody shirt was found up stairs concealed among some dried pumpkins, two cravats were also found concealed in an *under-bed*, one of which was cut in two or three places but in such a manner that when the cravat was folded up it made but one cut. A silver watch was also found, marked with the same letters as the shirt and cravats. The day after this, the search being still continued $1000 of good money was found concealed in Mayberry's chimney and subsequently another chest was discovered containing valuable silks and other goods to the amount as is supposed of six hundred dollars. The following persons have been committed to jail—Mayberry's family, Wm. B. Jones, Griff Jones James Jones, a man by the name of Wallace, another by the name of Hatheway, one by the name of Cole, and another by the name of Helmer Cole. Douglas had not been caught when the letter was written.

PIRATES TAKEN.

New-York, Sept. 7.—Capt. Wolf, of the brig Frances, who arrived yesterday, in 9 days from Havanna, has furnished us with the following interesting intelligence.

On the 20th of August, Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war Icarus, hired a launch from some Spanish merchants at Havanna, which, with two of his own boats, he manned and armed with nearly his whole crew, leaving only ten men on board his ship. These were out with such expedition, that they passed the Moro the same day at sunset, and proceeded westward in search of a piratical vessel which Capt. G. had obtained slight information of. On the 21st, at day light, the boats arrived at the piratical rendezvous, (Key Blanco,) in the Bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and a sloop, the former with 50, the latter with 20 men. As the boats pulled direct for them, they perceived the pirates take to their boats, and several of them jump overboard, and make for the shore. The British boats followed and killed six of them, whom they shot as they landed. The seamen were anxious to pursue the remainder into the woods, but the officers did not deem it prudent. The boats then pulled for the schooner and sloop, and also went on board the brig Henry of Hartford, where they found Captain Rhodes and crew, consisting of seven men, in such a state of debility from hunger, thirst, and their cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found TWELVE vessels burnt to the water's edge, and ascertained that *the freebooters had murdered all their crews, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons!*

On the 26th, the boats returned to Havanna, towing in their prizes, (the schooner and sloop.) Some papers were found on board the Henry, which it was expected would lead to some valuable discoveries.

Pirates Taken. The U. States schooner Terrier, Payne, captured a small piratical boat with six prisoners, off Key Pedra, on the 17th ult. and was then waiting for a piratical schooner from the Old Straits.

Mexico.—The Mexican Congress have decreed a pension to the wife and family of *Iturbide*, of $8,000 per annum, but forbidden them to reside in the Republic.

Died,

On Sunday evening last, Miss *Jane Byrne*, daughter of Mr. J. Byrne, of this city, in the 17th year of her age.

Public Sale of Furs in New-York.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, will offer for sale, at their Store, No 8, Vesey street New-York, on *MONDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER NEXT*, their collection of Hatter's Furs and Buffalo Robes of the present season, viz—

3,000 lbs.	MACKINAC and LAKE SUPERIOR	BEAVER
1,000 "	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	BEAVER
7,500 "	MISSOURI	BEAVER
1,000 "	ASSORTED	BEAVER
70,000	NORTHERN	MUSKRAT
30,000	MISSISSIPPI	MUSKRAT
20,000	KINKIKI	MUSKRAT
34,000	NORTHERN	RACKOONS
1 ,000	MISSISSIPPI	RACKOONS
20,000	DETROIT	RACKOONS
20,000	RUSSIA HARE	SKINS
40,000	NUTRIA	SKINS
10,000	BUFFALO ROBES.	

These Skins are well worth the attention of Dealers and Manufacturers. They will be put up and sold by Catalogue. The sale will be positive.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Skins open for examination, three days before the sale.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1824.—[17—4t.]

River Trade.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 15. K. B. Trader, 15 tons, Hulings, from the Bear Creek Furnace, with pig metal.

DEPARTED,

Sept. 11. K. B. Pochahontas, 30, Leonard, Nashv.
F. B. ———, 15, Mays, Wheeling
K. B. James Ross, 30, Knox, St. Louis
14. K. B. Rufus King, 24, Light, Louisv.
K. B. Allegheny, 25, M'Dowell, do.
15. K. B. Favorite, 25, Reno, do.

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A new and well-toned

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Alderman and Attorney at Law,

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CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.

APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

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WALTER CARLILE,
JOHN GRAEFF.

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John Graeff,
Alfred Sutton.

Virginia Furnace, Sept. 9. [17—3os.]

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th instant, THOMAS C. DARE, an Apprentice to the Tin-plate Working Business, a native of England, 19 years of age, a stout boy, with fair complexion and large features. He had on and took with him a new blue cloth coattee, a half worn gray cassinet ditto, a half worn castor hat, and sundry other clothing. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for lodging him in any jail, so that he may be recovered, or a generous reward for information which may lead to his apprehension.

Lewis Peterson.

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On Tuesday the 14th inst.

Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

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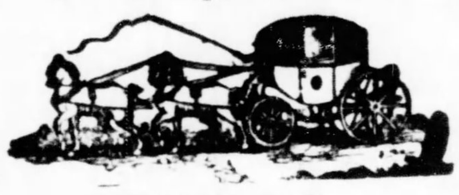
Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

FURNITURE SALE.

On Tuesday Morning, the 21st inst.

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, at the late dwelling of Mr. A M'Clurg, in Fifth, near Smithfield Street,

A quantity of valuable

Household Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

1 Mahogany SIDEBOARD, Breakfast, Dining and Card TABLES, Fancy Rush CHAIRS, 1 Hair-Stuffed SOFA. SETTEE, Lady's WORK-STAND, Gilt Frame LOOKING GLASSES, Mahogany TOILET GLASS, BEDSTEADS, Ingrain CARPETS. 1 Mantle Marble TIME-PIECE, 1 Gilt China TEA SET, 1 Set Gold-Bordered TEA TRAYS, 1 Set Table and Desert Ivory-handled KNIVES and FORKS, 1 Set Marble Mantle ORNAMENTS, PLATED CASTORS, GLASSWARE, WIRE FENDERS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO,

A first rate Gig & Harness.

TERMS—All sums over $50, 4 months, and over $100, 6 months *Credit*, for negotiable paper, or the interest deducted for *Cash*

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

September 17—1t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities. so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

September 17—eo3t.

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed-Ticks* 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

September 10—3t.

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds, in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr. David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two TRACTS of LAND, of one thousand acres each, on the waters of the Sciota, within 14 miles of Columbus, the seat of government for the state of Ohio, called, in the plat of the Virginia Military Bounty Lands, John Towne's Tract, adjoining William Washington, Samuel Oldham, James Hockaday, Abraham Kirkpatrick and Whitehead Coleman's Tracts. This Land is of the best quality in the state, and near the canal route from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. It is well timbered and watered, and will be disposed of low for cash, or exchanged for stock in the Bank of the U. S. or any of the solvent Banks in Pennsylvania, and an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

Martha Pepin.

Pittsburgh August 10, 1824 8 o

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

Poetry.

HAPPINESS.

By the greatest Bishop of Calcutta.

One morning in the month of May,
I wandered o'er the hill;
Though nature all around was gay,
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, the just, the great,
These meanest creatures bless,
And yet deny to man's estate
The boon of Happiness?

Tell me, ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of Nature's wide domains
Can bliss for man be found?

The birds wild carroll'd o'er head,
The breeze around me blew,
And Nature's awful chorus said—
No bliss for man she knew.

I question'd Love, whose early ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid Genius say
His light was dimm'd with tears.

I question'd Friendship: Friendship sigh'd,
And thus her answer gave—
The few whom Fortune never turn'd
Are wither'd in the grave.

I ask'd if Wine could bliss bestow?
Wine boasted loud and well:
But, fading from her wither'd brow,
The borrow'd roses fell.

I thought of Feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast;
And found her mourning, faint and still,
For others' woes distress'd.

I question'd Virtue: Virtue sigh'd,
No boon could she dispense—
Her Virtue was her name she cried,
But humble Penitence.

I question'd death: The grisly shade
Relax'd his brow severe—
And—"I am Happiness," he said,
"If Virtue guides thee here."

LOVE.

Selected from "Sayings and Doings."

Love that is but slightly grounded,
Separation soon may cure;
'Tis a dream on fancy founded,
Wanting substance to endure.

True affection lasts the longer,
When its brightest hours are o'er;
Parting sorrows bind it stronger—
Memory but endears it more.

Dearest, then, the tender sorrow,
Teaching passion to endure;
Which can strength from meet'ry borrow,
Loves—but never hopes a cure!

Miscellany.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

EXPEDIENTS.

"I cap by night—a stocking all the day."—Pope.

Mr. Printer,—I have the misfortune to be very poor, and very vain; but by that happy system of compensation which equalises, in every station, the good and ill of human life, I happen to be at the same time very ingenious. I set out in life with a determination of making a show, and have hitherto succeeded; though there has been a perpetual conflict between my poverty and invention, like the strife of light and darkness in the mythology of the ancient Persians. I cannot stop to relate all I did, and suffered, and devised, in my youth and early manhood, though I have many ridiculous adventures laid up in my memory. I must omit the taffety jacket and silk stockings, which I owned in partnership with six other apprentices, and which have many a time done duty on seven distinct bodies, at the selfsame ball; the president of the club, for the time being, always having the privilege of dancing the last voluntary, and gallanting the young ladies home. But I pass by the happy period of youth, when even folly sits graceful, and come at once to the expedients and cares of mature age; to domestic scenes which will commend themselves at once to every man's business and bosom. I think that is the expression of my Lord Bacon.

Yesterday, Mr. Printer, was a day of difficulty, distress and triumph. I declare to you honestly, that I overcame more appalling obstacles than Napoleon encountered in his retreat from Moscow; and I am conscious of no vanity in placing myself above him in the science of tactics. But you shall hear.

It was determined in the domestic conclave some ten days ago, that I should give a dining party, and my wife a *jam*; and to save expense, it was resolved that both should take place on the same day. This would prevent the gentlemen from sitting too long at their wine after dinner, and would also save something of the evening's refreshment, to say nothing of the eclat of two parties on one day. Yesterday was the appointed day, "big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."

As a preliminary to her party, my wife, who observes all the forms of society, examined her accounts of calls, and resolved to make a general payment, that she might be in debt to no one when her invitations should go out. But as many of her acquaintance might possibly not be at home, it was necessary to have a supply of visiting cards, and her pack was nearly exhausted!

"*But though on pleasure she was bent,*
"*She had a saving mind.*"

The younger children were therefore sent out to visit their playmates in the families on which she was in the habit of calling, and they were directed to keep an eye on the card-racks, and if they chanced to see one of their mother's cards, they were to exclaim, "O, there is one of mamma's cards! that belongs to me," and immediately pocket it. The plan succeeded to admiration; in the course of the week fifty-five cards were collected by the children, which were all distributed again by the mother in the course of a few hours.

Having no man servant in my family, and being unwilling to hire a messenger, I stripped off my coat, put on my wife's Leghorn hat without the ribbons, and sallied forth in the dark, to deliver our invitations in person. I believe I escaped without detection; though one gentleman [he dined with me yesterday] while I was standing at his door, requested me to get him a bucket of water, and then, with a queer look, put a four-pence-halfpenny in my hand; it was all clear gain, and every wise man knows the value of four-pence-halfpenny.

On the great day, our drawing-room was decorated with the spoils of all the chambers. Our best bed curtains were very adroitly twisted into hangings for the windows; while six chairs tied together and covered with pillows, and enveloped in a large counterpane, made an excellent sofa. The coverlet of the infant's crib with my little daughter's sampler pinned on the centre, was called, for the day, a hearth rug. A pile of old books and papers on the mantel, served at once to display my love of literature, and to apologize for the want of more appropriate ornaments. The genius of my wife never appeared more triumphant than in the proper disposition of lights and shadows on this important occasion. Every thing was in keeping, as the painters say; and though the room was somewhat dark, it looked rich and mellow like an old picture.

The dinner was [illegible] and the company [illegible] enough [illegible] and [illegible] a few minutes, [illegible] Poor [illegible] a kind of [illegible] [illegible] fill to talk during dinner. We borrowed chairs enough from our neighbors, under pretence of having a funeral, for a session of coal all our dementions, who had just died of the yellow fever. This report in the neighborhood kept away impertinent visitors. My eldest son blacked his face and attended at table, and acted his part very well. the guests were told that he had gone to college. I was however a little disconcerted by my second daughter, who thoughtlessly called him "brother," as he was pouring out a glass of water for her; but I turned it off well enough by remarking that if it were not for the difference of complexion, there might be some likeness between them. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and I did not observe that any of the guests took notice of the unlucky expression. At least they said nothing.

As I reserved my shirt for the evening party, I buttoned up my coat, and tied a black handkerchief round my neck, and endeavored to look as fierce as a Turk. A blessing on those black handkerchiefs! they save an infinite number of shirts. My eldest daughter, who prides herself on her fine shape, and who usually laces herself to the size of an alderman's thumb, unluckily strained her garments too much, and whilst the company was assembling burst on either side just under the arm. Here was distress indeed! It was her only gown. But let no man despair. Genius will conquer fortune. After examining it a few minutes, my wife directed her to place her arms close to her side in parallel lines, to sit upright, and complain of dyspepsia. This manœuvre had the desired effect; nothing at table could tempt her to eat, or even to raise her hands to her lips. "She sate like patience on a monument," and never moved her elbows till half past twelve at night.

But the dinner, Mr. Printer! I despair of doing it justice. My wife is an excellent cook, and can set at fault the most discriminating palate. The soup was excellent: And as well as I could learn, it was composed of sorrel, burdock, eggshells, and chicken's feet, seasoned with mint and garlick from the garden. I verily believe the whole cost of two tureens of it, exclusive of fuel, did not exceed a cent and a half But I will not attempt to describe the particulars of the feast.—There are mysteries, in cookery, which, like those of the Roman Bona Dea, none but females are permitted to know. I shrewdly suspect however that all the wild meats were hunted on our own territory. We had a raccoon pye, which my wife and daughters commended with great zeal to the company, but did not taste themselves I have not seen our yellow cat these three days. And then the pasty of grey squirrels! I caught two large wharf rats in a trap last Thursday, and heaven knows they were grey enough.

I felt most anxious about my wine. I had no decanters, and therefore covered my table with black bottles. But I took care to envelope the bottles with a little soot and cobweb, which passed very well for the collection of twenty years; and I had sifted the sweepings of all the grocers' shops for decayed corks, which corroborated the story well enough. As to the liquor itself, not one of the company professed to know precisely of what vineyard or vintage it was the product; but as I assured them it was very old, they agreed pretty unanimously that it was rare wine. but had lost a little of its flavor.

I have no time for further particulars at present, or to give you an account of the evening party. But the grand fact I wish to communicate is this, that I have given a sumptuous dinner to twenty gentlemen, and my wife has had a splendid party of one hundred ladies: all which, through our good management, cost only *three dollars twenty seven cents and a half*

Yours, JOSIAH PROGALL.

A female who professes to cure all manner of disease to which the human frame is liable, has recently made her appearance in Perry county. The Forester states that in one case she restored a person to perfect health who had for many years been obliged to support himself on crutches. She had also effected the cure of an aggravated cancer in the breast. She speaks the languages fluently, is a chemist, and prepares her medicines from herbs, being very careful to conceal the process. No person has been able to obtain from her any account of herself, who she is or from whence she came. *Carlisle Herald.*

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,
By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank

BOOKS,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N. B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS,

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH,

July 2, 1824.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

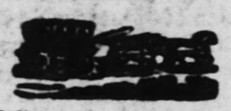
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock. P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghany mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels.
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme surpassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			

20,000 tickets at $9 is $180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

Poetry.

HAPPINESS.

By the present Bishop of Calcutta.

One morning in the month of May,
I wandered o'er the hill;
Though nature all around was gay,
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, the just, the great,
These meaner creatures bless,
And yet deny to man's estate
The boon of Happiness?

Tell me, ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of Nature's wide domains
Can bliss for man be found?

The birds wild caroll'd over head,
The breeze around me blew,
And Nature's awful chorus said—
No bliss for man she knew.

I question'd Love, whose early ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid Genius say
His light was dimm'd with tears.

I question'd Friendship: Friendship sigh'd,
And thus her answer gave—
The few whom Fortune never turn'd
Are wither'd in the grave.

I ask'd if Vice could bliss bestow?
Vice boasted loud and well:
But, fading from her wither'd brow,
The borrow'd roses fell.

I sought of Feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast;
And found her mourning, faint and still,
For others' woes distress'd.

I question'd Virtue: Virtue sigh'd,
No boon could she dispense—
Nor Virtue was her name she cried,
But humble Penitence.

I question'd death: The grisly shade
Relax'd his brow severe—
And—"I am Happiness," he said,
"If Virtue guides thee here."

LOVE.

Selected from "Sayings and Doings."

Love that is but slightly grounded,
Separation soon may cure;
'Tis a dream on fancy founded,
Wanting substance to endure.

True affection lasts the longer,
When its brightest hours are o'er;
Parting sorrows bind it stronger—
Memory but endears it more.

Dearest, then, the tender sorrow,
Teaching passion to endure;
Which can strength from mem'ry borrow,
Loves—but never hopes a cure!

Miscellany.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

EXPEDIENTS.

"*A cap by night—a stocking all the day.*"—POPE.

Mr. Printer,—I have the misfortune to be very poor, and very vain; but by that happy system of compensation which equalizes, in every station, the good and ill of human life, I happen to be at the same time very ingenious. I set out in life with a determination of making a show, and have hitherto suceeded; though there has been a perpetual conflict between my poverty and invention, like the strife of light and darkness in the mythology of the ancient Persians. I cannot stop to relate all I did, and suffered, and devised, in my youth and early manhood, though I have many ridiculous adventures laid up in my memory. I must omit the taffety jacket and silk stockings, which I owned in partnership with six other apprentices, and which have many a time done duty on seven distinct bodies, at the self-same ball; the president of the club, for the time being, always having the privilege of dancing the last voluntary, and gallanting the young ladies home. But I pass by the happy period of youth, when even folly sits graceful, and come at once to the expedients and cares of mature age; to domestic scenes which will commend themselves at once to every man's business and bosom. I think that is the expression of my Lord Bacon.

Yesterday, Mr. Printer, was a day of difficulty, distress and triumph. I declare to you honestly, that I overcame more appalling obstacles than Napoleon encountered in his retreat from Moscow; and I am conscious of no vanity in placing myself above him in the science of tactics. But you shall hear.

It was determined in the domestic conclave some ten days ago, that I should give a dining party, and my wife a *jam;* and to save expense, it was resolved that both should take place on the same day. This would prevent the gentlemen from sitting too long at their wine after dinner, and would also save something of the evening's refreshment, to say nothing of the eclat of two parties on one day. Yesterday was the appointed day, "big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."

As a preliminary to her party, my wife, who observes all the forms of society, examined her accounts of calls, and resolved to make a general payment, that she might be in debt to no one when her invitations should go out. But as many of her acquaintance might possibly not be at home, it was necessary to have a supply of visiting cards, and her pack was nearly exhausted!

"*But though on pleasure she was bent,*
"*She had a saving mind.*"

The younger children were therefore sent out to visit their playmates in the families on which she was in the habit of calling, and they were directed to keep an eye on the card-racks, and if they chanced to see one of their mother's cards, they were to exclaim, "O, there is one of mamma's cards! that belongs to me," and immediately pocket it. The plan succeeded to admiration; in the course of the week fifty-five cards were collected by the children, which were all distributed again by the mother in the course of a few hours.

Having no man servant in my family, and being unwilling to hire a messenger, I stripped off my coat, put on my wife's Leghorn flat without the ribbons, and sallied forth in the dark, to deliver our invitations in person. I believe I escaped without detection; though one gentleman [he dined with me yesterday] while I was standing at his door, resquested me to get him a bucket of water, and then, with a queer look, put a four-pence halfpenny in my hand; it was all clear gain, and every wise man knows the value of four-pence halfpenny.

On the great day, our drawing room was decorated with the spoils of all the chambers. Our best bed curtains were very adroitly twisted into hangings for the windows; while six chairs tied together and covered with pillows, and enveloped in a large counterpane, made an excellent sofa. The coverlet of the infant's crib with my little daughter's sampler pinned on the centre, was called, for the day, a hearth rug. A pile of old books and papers on the mantel, served at once to display my love of literature, and to apologize for the want of more appropriate ornaments. The genius of my wife never appeared more triumphant than in the proper disposition of lights and shadows on this important occasion. Every thing was in keeping, as the painters say; and though the room was somewhat dark, it looked rich and mellow like an old picture.

The dining parlour was a matter but difficult to manage. It took two-thirds of my counter to make a dining table, and my compting-room desk, though rubbed with wax and placed in a corner, a little out of sight, made but a sorry sideboard. But then the closet door was left a-jar, and my grandmother's pewter dishes, and two or three milk measures well rubbed, made rather a splendid show of family plate, of which we did not fail to talk during dinner. We borrowed chairs enough from our neighbors, under pretence of having a funeral, for a cousin of one of our domestics, who had just died of the yellow fever. This report in the neighborhood kept away impertinent visiters. My eldest son blacked his face and attended at table, and acted his part very well. the guests were told that he had gone to college. I was however a little disconcerted by my second daughter, who thoughtlessly called him "brother," as he was pouring out a glass of water for her; but I turned it off well enough by remarking that if it were not for the difference of complexion, there might be some likeness between them. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families; and I did not observe that any of the guests took notice of the unlucky expression. At least they said nothing.

As I reserved my shirt for the evening party, I buttoned up my coat, and tied a black handkerchief round my neck, and endeavored to look as fierce as a Turk. A blessing on those black handkerchiefs! they save an infinite number of shirts. My eldest daughter, who prides herself on her fine shape, and who usually laces herself to the size of an alderman's thumb, unluckily strained her garments too much, and whilst the company was assembling burst on either side just under the arm. Here was distress indeed! It was her only gown. But let no man despair. Genius will conquer fortune. After examining it a few minutes, my wife directed her to place her arms close to her side in parallel lines, to sit upright, and complain of dyspepsia. This manœuvre had the desired effect; nothing at table could tempt her to eat, or even to raise her hands to her lips. "She sate like patience on a monument," and never moved her elbows till half past twelve at night.

But the dinner, Mr. Printer! I despair of doing it justice. My wife is an excellent cook, and can set at fault the most discriminating palate. The soup was excellent: And as well as I could learn, it was composed of sorrel, burdock, eggshells, and chicken's feet, seasoned with mint and garlick from the garden. I verily believe the whole cost of two tureens of it, exclusive of fuel, did not exceed a cent and a half But I will not attempt to describe the particulars of the feast.—There are mysteries, in cookery, which, like those of the Roman Bona Dea, none but females are permitted to know. I shrewdly suspect however that all the wild meats were hunted on our own territory. We had a raccoon pye, which my wife and daughters commended with great zeal to the company, but did not taste themselves I have not seen our yellow cat these three days. And then the pasty of grey squirrels! I caught two large wharf rats in a trap last Thursday, and heaven knows they were grey enough.

I felt most anxious about my wine. I had no decanters, and therefore covered my table with black bottles. But I took care to envelope the bottles with a little soot and cobweb, which passed very well for the collection of twenty years; and I had sifted the sweepings of all the grocers' shops for decayed corks, which corroborated the story well enough. As to the liquor itself, not one of the company professed to know precisely of what vineyard or vintage it was the product; but as I assured them it was very old, they agreed pretty unanimously that it was rare wine, but had lost a little of its flavor.

I have no time for further particulars at present, or to give you an account of the evening party. But the grand fact I wish to communicate is this, that I have given a sumptuous dinner to twenty gentlemen, and my wife has had a splendid party of one hundred ladies: all which, through our good management, cost only *three dollars twenty seven cents and a half*

Yours, JOSIAH PROGALL.

A female who professes to cure all manner of disease to which the human frame is liable, has recently made her appearance in Perry county. The Forester states that in one case she restored a person to perfect health who had for many years been obliged to support himself on crutches. She had also effected the cure of an aggravated cancer in the breast. She speaks the languages fluently, is a chemist, and prepares her medicines from herbs, being very careful to conceal the process. No person has been able to obtain from her any account of herself, who she is or from whence she came. *Carlisle Herald.*

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe,* at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th,* in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,
By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N. B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS,* by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight,* in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH,

July 2, 1824:

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $12—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghany mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RR.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES,* and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage,

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is $40,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
30		1,000	30,000
20		500	10,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
5000		10	50,000
5205	prizes		180,000
14795	blanks		
20,000	tickets at $9 is		$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

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W. Forward.

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